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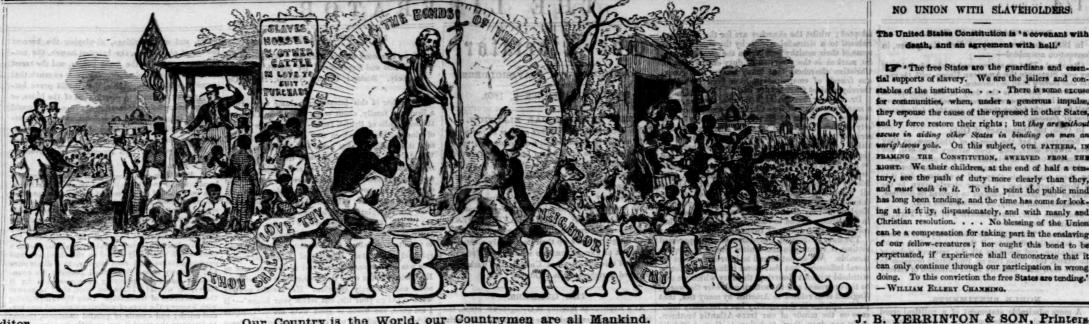
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Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, rania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-QUENCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without ucuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, over pathens, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look. ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1558.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXX. NO. 44.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WORAL AND POLITICAL DEPRAVITY. Last week, there was a Torch-Light Procession in ity of New York, (numbering thirty thousand as extending several miles in length, and occug more than three hours in passing a given point,) osed of the partisans of Breckinridge, Douglas, all under the leadership of the notorious bully ruffan, Isaiah Rynders, in opposition to and con of the cause of human freedom, even as feebly quivocally represented by the Republican party. w the indecent and depraved spirit which aniof this immense gathering, we give below a deention of the revolting spectacle, as published in spapers friendly to this pro-slavery demonstration.

The New York Herald says :-In the rear of the Club was a truck, covered with and devices, and drawn by four horses, richly ursened. On either side were banners, with titles beneath: 'Weighed in the Balance!' banner scene represented Old Abe riding on the tre of a beam, suspended on a pivot. On one nare of a beam, suspended on a pivot. On only was a negross, whose corpulency succeeded in returning it; and on the other was Greeley, in a compared of falling from his position. Over the finan lady was a scroll, with the words, 'Guess the heaviest, Massa.' The battered 'white of the 'Philosopher' appeared on the ground, was marked on the band—' Tribune.' nall truck, drawn by a jackass, was occupied

wo individuals—one representing a well-known blican editor, dressed in a white bat and a coat, and the other an African lady. The alternan appeared to pay much loving attention his dark-colored partner. A banner over the ads of the parties, illustrating the scene, was inws: 'The Effect of the Irrepressible

The Daily News describes this as follows :-

Next the Second Ward Clubs appeared on Printg-House square, and directly in front of the office the Tribune, with the Times office, of course, on one side. Vans, cars, carriages and other vehicles were in the line; but the funniest one bore a fine seeimen of a son of Erin, dressed up to represent Horace Greeley. The old white hat, the coat, the face, indeed everything was inimitable, and the enre make-up was such, that if it were not well known the thing was a burlesque, Horace might have been considered to be present in propria persona. Beside him sat a 'collud pussen,' dressed as a lady, whether she was such or not, was not ascertained, and over their head was carried a lantern bearing the words: 'The Effect of the Irrepressible Con-

Among their novelties was a very large transparency, representing a boat, Lincoln at the head with a black flag labelled 'Discord,' and Horace Greeley at the stern, holding the tiller in his right hand and the Tribune in the left. Between th rthies who were thus made to personate pilot and msman, sat the amalgamationists-in one case a thick-lipped negro embracing a white girl, while a fellow-darkey exclaims, 'I'se looking at you, Sam;' and Sam chuckles an answer, 'Yah, yah!' The bat is labelled, 'Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. Greeley, for the Mormon settlement, Nov. 7, 1860.' The prow of the boat touches land, where it is met by Junghan, who saws 'Look bore, old Abe, don't by Jonathan, who says, 'Look here, old Abe, don't land that crowd here.' Old Abe responds, 'Why, Jonathan? these are my principles.' Horace is made to say, 'Colored folks have preference of state power,' and one of the preference of ate-rooms; and one of the party says, Free ove and Free Niggers will certainly elect Old Abe,

if he (Lincoln) pilots us safe.'

Then followed another wagon, on which was a representation of a dilapidated farm-scene, Horace eeley in the front ground, a nigger riding astride the rails, &c.
Lincoln sitting on cross-rails; Greeley dressed

shabbily, as is his wont, with a dirty copy of the Tribune in his hands, and the words over head:
'Yote our ticket. We are not Abolitionists until Old Abe is elected. A cunning-looking Yankee stood on the left of Greely, eveing him keenly. Over his head was the motto: 'I see the nigger peeping through the fence.'

On a long wagon was a large transparency with On a long wagon was a large unitsparency tree figures thereon. The first represented a nigger with outstretched arms, grasping Horace Greeley with the left hand, and a sorry-looking figure of Abe Lincoln with the right. Beneath these three ble gentlemen was the inscription : . The Almigh-

owing the others came a dusky cart, in which Following the others came a dusky eart, in which was an individual dressed—were we to judge from all appearances—in the east-off clothes of Horace Greeley; at all events, he was got up to represent that person. At his side was placed a large and good-looking nigger wench, whom he caressed with all the affection of a true Republican. This produced great cheers and laughter from the thousands of spectators, and many were the derisive epithets hurled after them as they proceeded.

of speciators, and many were the derisive epithets hurled after them as they proceeded.

An illuminated wagon, with a painting on either side representing a boat, in which is seated a miscellaneous number of white and black personages, with the editor of a well-known Republican paper at the helm, who is supposed to be saying, 'Free love and free niggers will certainly elect Old Abe, if he pilots us safe. Colored folks have preference of state-tooms.' The boat is about to land, but Brother Jonathan, with a vigorous push, is keeping it off, at the same time exclaiming, 'Don't land that crowd here!' Around the lower part of the wagon is the inscription, 'Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. Greeley, for Mormon Settlement, Nov. 7, 1860.'

After a line of horsemen, was borne on a wagon a most characteristic and laughable group of figures, representing 'Horace Greeley—A Nigger—Abe Lincoln.'

The nigger, with prost distorted with held of

nigger on the fence; the nigger under the fence; the nigger on the woodpile. On the front of the transparency were the words: 'Republican Platform—Rails and Wool.'

From the Aurora of the Valley, (Repub.) Bradford, Vt.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Our readers have noticed in our paper for a few

Over the top of the picture was inscribed, 'Higher

On one of the transparencies was the picture of a lank, ugly-looking fellow, with long, streaming just appreciation of the healthy progress of Chrishair, and an ax in his hand. Above was the pertinent query: 'What is it?' Bolow: 'The Real Splitter.'

In the control was a control of the healthy progress of Christian anti-slavery sentiment as distinguished from the sporadic gyrations of an irreligious humanitarianism.

In the centre was an artisan's arm holding a ham-

of a Th

SCARE-CROW

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"TERRORISM" AT THE SOUTH .- It falls to my lot

Southern Alabama, tells us—'There is a bitter feeling against the North, and it is having a bad effect on business. Lincoln's election will cause trouble.'

A letter from Americus, Ga., closes with these words: 'Money matters are very tight. Politics are causing all the trouble; and should the Republicans succeed, we may expect still tighter times.'

A gentleman from Atlanta, Ga., writes: 'Money is as scarce as in 1857. The people fear trouble in the event of Lincoln's success, and are hoarding up their money. Those who have any are holding on to it like grim death to a dead cat.'

We have many such extracts, but the above are the content of t

Joseph Mark a vigorous peak, is keeping is off, at the same time exclaiming. Don't land that exould here! Around the lower part of the wagon it is inscription, 'Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. The Inscription, Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. The Inscription, Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. The Inscription and Inscription, 'Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. The Inscription of Inscription, Steamer Abel Lincoln, Capt. The Inscription of In

form—Rails and Wool.

One large transparency was also borne along displaying the words: 'I's the nigger what can earry you safe to the White House, Massa Abe,' and representing an old corpulent African knocking five or six fellow countrymen of his aside, and seizing Lincoln to drag him toward the White House, which appeared in the distance.

Our readers have noticed in our paper for a few weeks past, a call for the annual Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at Bradford next week. This convention has but few sympathizers in Bradgrd, and we pressume was called at this place through the influence of Rev. N. B. Johnston, of Topsham, one of the signers of the call. If this convention appeared in the distance. appeared in the distance.

Figure of a nigger leading a white lady, with capacious hoops, to the White House. Over the above was the inscription: 'Republicanism.'

A car drawn by six horses, with the inscription:

A car drawn by six horses, with the inscription:

A car drawn by six horses, with the inscription:

many additions to the anti-slavery ranks. The abuse that was heaped upon some of the best and stags painted on canvas, with the inscription:

'Tis no use; nigger can't beat white folks, no how. Behind the Shoemakers was a cart all crossed with rails. Within these rails two negroes were seen trying to get out, but all the time frustrated by the rails. This satirical display provoked much mirth during the route.

A truck drawn by two asses, and containing a bona fide negro, dressed in the uniform of the Wide-Awakes, followed. A banner above him was inscribed with the words, 'We've caught the only Wide-Awake in the Sixth Ward.' The negro, affecting shyness, had a seroll above him, on which the following was painted: 'Is You Gazing at Me, White Folks?'

A wagon followed, with a representation of a Southern plantation, in which the home of the masset is seen on fire. A negro, with a white clergyman at his back—supposed to represent a well-known Abolitionist minister of New York—is exclaiming—'I hab killed massa and missus, and will now hab food for my wife. Brudder Cheever will marry us.' At the feet of the darkey is a white, kneeling in an imploring attitude. The club numbered 230 men, bearing red, white and blue lanterns, tender of the same and the constitution or the United States Government. These men, Garrisonians, are so extreme, that even Fred Douglass, a run-away slave, and one who should feel some-sympathy for the oppressed, tender for the care fraternized in the timention of taking a fair part in the exercizes, was little calculated to foster a feeling of respect for the acuse or its advocates.

There are many men, who pity the condition of the slave, that will hesitate about uniting themselves with these who purse the constitution and its supporters. Very many Republicans feel that slavery is a great wrong morally, and a mistake politically, yet they do not deem it their duty to attempt to overthrow the government in consequence. We believe that those who formed the convention, three was any on the slaver kneeling in an imploring attitude. The club numbered 230 men, bearing red, white and blue lanterns, and was attired in white capes, with blue borders and red collars.—New York Herald. and red collars.—New York Herald.

The New York Express has as follows:—

They had a large truck drawn by four spirited black horses, wearing tri-colored plumes. The truck bore a huge picture, representing a slave, knife in hand, and at his feet a white female begging for release from the impending blow of his steel. In the foreground were white people lying dead near burning houses, and a well, labeled 'strychnine.' In the background was a man of the Gospel, in clerical robes, exclaiming, with upraised hands: 'Amen! The Apolitionists of the class who are to take the lead in the convention next week, think it wrong to vote, or to do anything that acknowledges the Constitution or government, although willing enough to enjoy the protection which the government affords to their persons and their property. They belong to the class of reformers who are always ready to tear down, but who have no plan for a new system. Such men may do good by chance sometimes, but we doubt very much the safety or propriety of acting, generally, upon the principles or motives that actuate them.

DR. CAMPBELL AND MR. GARRISON.

Rail Splitter.'

In the centre was an artisan's arm holding a hammer in his hand, which he was supposed to be bringing down on the devoted head of Lincoln with 'Vulcanic' vigor.

The crowning design of the Club was a Coffin, which was borne on a truck, and accompanied by pall bearers. The following was the inscription: 'To the Memory of Old Abe Lincoln, Died November 6, 1860.'

The Tenth Ward displayed the following, with numerous other mottoes: Republican Principle—'The Negro better than the White Man.' Republican Practice—'Union of Black and White.' What 'Free Negro Suffrage' Really Means—'Amalgamation in the Military. Amalgamation in the Social Circle.' The City Unionists' transparencies presented a list of 'Republican proclivities' inscribed as follows: 'Free Love,' 'Free Plunder,' 'Free Niggers.' 'Pikes and Sharp's Rifles.' 'Republican Conservatism.' 'No Rail Splitters Here.' 'No Amalgamation.' 'Republican Principle—'Pikes and Sharp's Rifles.' 'Republican Conservatism.' 'No Rail Splitters Here.' 'No Amalgamation.' 'Republican Principle—'Pikes and Sharp's Rifles.' 'Republican Conservatism.' 'No Rail Splitters Here.' 'No Amalgamation.' 'Republican Principle—'Pikes and Wool.' 'No Negro Equality.' 'No Kokreekoes Here.' 'Massa Greeley and Master Sambo.' 'Ri tol de rol.' 'Radical Republican Principles.' 'Free Love, Free Niggers, and Free Women!' 'Balm of a Thousand Flowers.' 'The Niggers of the North!'

From the British Standard.

On receiving our copy of the N. Y. Independent this week, we opened on the following paragraph: * * The following is from the Liberator :-

"Terrorism" At the South.—It falls to my lot to peruse daily from half a dozen to two dozen letters, received from all parts of the South,—from little villages and cross-road towns to the large cities, and I will give you a few extracts from some of them. Here is an extract from a letter from Huntsville, Alabama: 'Times are very hard. All our banks are refusing to discount until after the election. Everything is dull and gloomy.'

A well known gentleman, President of a bank in Southern Alabama, tells us—'There is a bitter feel-

Southern Alabama, tells us- There is a bitter feel- We hope that Dr. Campbell will see this persona

to it like grim death to a dead cat.'

We have many such extracts, but the above are enough. Ought we not to ask, 'Is all well?'—C. a few days ago. We rejoice that the wide Atlantic is between us and V. Lloyd Garrison and his LibTHE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE A BLESSING.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SELECTIONS.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL. BY D. W. BARTLETT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1860.

tiful one, and every way pleasant for such an occur-rence. The mild, Indian summer sunshine—the purple hills and the slumbering forests, which made purple hills and the stumporing forests, which make up a part of the scenery of the occasion, did not constitute a more striking picture of quiet than the meeting itself. There was a large gathering of Republicans and Democrats—the latter outnumbering publicans and Democrats—the latter outnumbering to B. B. McCraw, Esq. .

ED WARD EVERETT ON THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. publicans and Democrats—the latter outnumbering the former by hundreds; but there was no mob. Eloquent Republican speeches were delivered, but there were no riotous interruptions. In short, the meeting was a perfect success. Set this down as an important fact. Such meetings in Maryland and Virginia will be common enough hereafter; they are wonderful events just now. Well may Mr. Yancey open his eyes, and declare the danger of Lincoln's election to be, that it will create an antislayery party in the South.

OF SLAVERY.

In the year 1837, on the 31st of October, Edward Everett wrote a letter, in which occur the following passages:

'Slavery being, by universal admission, a social, political and moral evil of the first magnitude, it is required by justice, humanity and sound policy that the slaves should be emancipated, by those having constitutionally the power to effect that object, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a

Lincoln's election to be, that it will create an antislavery party in the South.

In Washington, the stampede from the ranks of
the old parties to the Republican organization is
astonishing. At each weekly meeting of the local
Republican Association, one or two hundred new
names are recorded upon the books. There were
men in the Wide-Awake procession, which matched
up the avenue to the White House, a few nights Rapublican Association, one or two hundred new names are recorded upon the books. There were men in the Wid-Awake procession, which marched up the avenue to the White House, a few nights ago, who were a part of the angry mob which, a few years since, sarrounded for three successive nights the National Eca building, and were prevented by the police from razing it even with the ground. There are men—our most active and radical Republicans now—who chased Capt. Drayton all the way up from the navy-yard to the courthouse—a distance of two miles—demanding his life at every step! Do you remember that seene? Drayton was a brave man, and did not fear to die. But the mob was so hideous, and the attempts to take him from the officers at his side, 'For Haven's sake, shoot me, and save me from those fiends!' Yet some of 'those fiends' have, since then, opened their eyes to the truth, and are to-day anti-slavery men. This teaches us not to despair of the Southern manes can be cited in its support.

If at this moment, when an all-important experiment is in train to abolish slavery by peaceful and legal means in the British West Indies, the United States, instead of imitating their example, or even awaiting the result, should rush into a policial state, should rush into a policial state, would said condemned before the civilized world. It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any further professions of willingness to be rid of slavery as soon as possible. No extenuation of its existence, on the ground of its having been forced upon the country in its colonial state, would any longer avail us. It would be thought, justly, that lust of power and lust of gold had made us deaf to the voice of humanity and justice. We should be self-convicted of the ENORMOUS CRIME of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an EVIL, which, in concert with the rest of mankind, we had affected to deplore, and that a time when the public sentiment of the civilized world, more than at any former period, is aroused to its ma

The disunion cry is, I think, nearly ended. There ward Everett wrote:-

. Disunionist finally admitted that, even in his resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inc opinion-his sobiar second thought—there would be no practical treason in Washington or at the South; and somewhat sobered by the beldness of Republi-can's language, he walked away. He was a fair specimen of the most rampant of the Secessionists.— Now York Independent.

Washington, D. C., Oet. 22, 1860.

I should not be a faithful correspondent, did I fail to give you some idea of the effect of the late ections—in Pennsylvania, Obio, and Indiana—upon Washington and the country surrounding it. The changes which are going on in our midst are almost miraculous. All that was needed was the bugle-note of victory from the Northern bills, to set us on fire with enthusiasm along the border. Where, one year ago, when the troops of Virginia were marching to the defence of Harper's Ferry against poor John Brown, there was one Republican voters in it to-day, and in less than a year from this time that number will be more than double.

Men are not so bold on slave soil, as a matter of course, upon the slavery question, as they are in the fire States, for they have been obliged to be cautious for their personal safety. But the prospect of a new order of things not only creates anti-slavery sentiment, but reveals to the eye a vast deal which, heretofore, has been covered up. The great non-slaveholding class in the border slave States begins to make itself felt, and nowhere in the Union were the late R publican victories received with more delight and enthusiasm than in Western Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. A gontleman, fresh from Western Virginia, informs me that it is ripe for emmeipation. The non-slaveholding class in the burdens which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same shool at that time. The colored population

theman, fresh from Western Virginia, informs me that it is ripe for emancipation. The non-slave holders there are restive under the burdens which the slaveholding State government has imposed upon them. Slave property, so largely owned in the estern part of the State, is not taxed, which of one per ct. They have been free for three everything the non-slaveholder possesses is levied upon, even to his income. So in Maryland. The day can be a strong power in the State. One week ago Sturday, and a singular sight was presented in old Montgomery county. An outdoor Republican meet of it better that they should have the advantages of Montgomery county. An outdoor Republican meet of it better that they should have the advantages of education, than that they should grow up in vice. And in this opinion we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours, tell was about one twelfth of the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has deemed it better that they should grow up in vice. And in this opinion we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
President State Union Committee. To B. B. McCraw, Esq.

On the 28th of November, in the same year, Ed-

quality, unless persons under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory, and there establish that local law, to the exclusion of the general law. It was a maxim of the civil law, that between slavery and freedom, freedom should always be presumed, and shavery must always be proved. If any question arose as to the status of an individual in Rome, be arise as to the status of an individual in Rome, be was presumed to be free until he was proved to be a slave. Because slavery is an exception to the general rule. Such, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is to be presumed to be free, until a law can be produced which creates ownership in his person. I do not dispute the force and validity of the local law, as I have already said; but, I say, it is a matter to be proved; and, therefore, if individuals on into any nart of the earth. fore, it individuals go into any part of the earth, it is to be proved that they are not freemen, or else Now, our friends seem to think that an inequality

arises from restraining them from going into the ter-ritories, unless there be a law provided which shall ritories, unless there be a law provided which shall protect their ownership in persons. The assertion is, that we create an inequality. Is there nothing to be said on the other side, in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the councils that formed and established this Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together. I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it makes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white labor in disrepute; that it makes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the free white man despises to work, to use his expression, where slaves are employed. This is a matter of great interest to the free States, if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. I agree that slave labor does not necessarily exclude free labor, totally. There is a free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee, and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves. But it necessarily loses something of its respectability, by the side of, and when associated with, slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to free men. The free men of the North, therefore, have a deep interest to keep labor free, exclusively free, in the new territories.

But, sir, let us look farther into this alleged inequality. There is no pretence that Southern people may not go into territory which shall be subject to the ordinance of 1787. The only restraint is that they shall not carry slaves thither, and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more

that they shall not carry slaves thither, and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more inaccurate, in point of fact, than this statement. I understand that one-half of the people who settled Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one-third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South; and I wenture to say that in respect to these the descendants of those, who emigrated from the South; and I venture to say, that, in respect to these two States, they are at this day settled by people of Southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of Northern origin, according to the general numbers and proportion of South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the North. There is, then, no exclusion of Southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law. Neither in principle nor in fact is there any inequality.

The question now is, whether it is not competent to Congress, in the exercise of a fair and just discretion, to say that, considering that there have

to Congress, in the exercise of a fair and just discretion, to say that, considering that there have been five slaveholding States added to this Union out of foreign acquisitions, and as yet only one free State—under this state of things, is it unreasonable or unjust, in the slightest degree, to prevent their further increase? This is the question. I see no injustice in it. As to the power of Congress, I have nothing to add to what I said the other day. Congress has full power over the subject. It may establish any such government, and any such laws, in the territories, as, in its discretion, it may see fit. It is subject, of course, to the rules of justice and propriety; but it is under no constitutional restraints.

I have said that I shall consent to no extension of

some day tear of the scales, and better a right continued and because its devoted. There are most of the scales, and the scales are scaled as the scale of New York at the November election. There are most here, and all over the South, which is now admitted out of Lincoln's election, highly not the election of the Lincoln's election, highly not like the Lincoln's election's

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Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new State into the American Union, with the pro-viso that slavery shall be tolerated. Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of our State Legislature, whenever the subject of slavery shall be brought before them, to give their influence in

In 1855, the Democracy of Ohio

In 1855, the Democracy of Ohio

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they
have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and
unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to
be their duty to use all power clearly given by the
terms of the national compact to prevent its increase,
to mitigate, and, finally, to eradicate the cvil."

The same year, the Democracy of New York, in

'Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Conatitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory."

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

A more admirable statement of a political creed was never made, than is contained in a brief speech of Mr. Seward's delivered at Madison, Wisconsin:—

'It has been by a simple rule of interpretation I have studied the Constitution of my country. The rule has been simply this: That, by no word, no net, no combination into which I might enter, should any one human being of all the generations to which I belong, much less of any class of human beings of any nation, race or kindred, he enpressed beings of any nation, race or kindred, be oppressed and kept down in the least degree in their efforts to rise to a higher state of liberty and happiness. (Ap-plause.) Amid all the glosses of the times, amid all the essays and discussions to which the Constiplause.) Amid all the glosees of the times, amid all the escays and discussions to which the Constitution of the United States has been subjected, this has been the simple, plain, broad light in which I have read every article and every section of that great instrument. Whenever it requires of me that this hand shall keep down the humblest of the human race, then I will lay down power, place, position, fame, everything, rather than adopt such a construction or such a rule. (Applause.) If, thereconstruction or such a rule. (Applause.) If, there fore, in this land there are any who would rise, I say to them, in God's name, good speed! If there are in foreign lands people who would improve their condition by emigration, or if there be any here who would go abroad in search of happiness, in the nt of their condition, or in their elevation toward a higher state of dignity and happiness, they have always had, and always shall have, a cheering word and such efforts as 1 can consistently make in their behalt.' (Applause.)

What noble sentiments and what fitting words! Here, in these few terse periods, is condensed at once the loftiest political wisdom and the most generous utterance of the human heart. Mr. Seward has said many things that future ages will gladly re-member; but in all the records of eloquence, whether of his or of other men's, it would be difficult to find a loftier passage than this.—New York Tribune. [Ay, but is he true to his declaration?]

From the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, Oct. 6. UNITED STATES SLAVERY.

The visit of the Rev. Dr. Cheever to England, and the great struggle for the Presidential election proceeding in the United States, again draw the attention of Englishmen to the mighty question of American Slavery. No political event, no commercial crisis, no lull in the public mind, can ever long prevent the subject from rising to the surface; and on the election of a President, or of a Congress, it heaves the whole American Republic as with the force of an earthquake. At this moment, the North South are set against each other in a des and the South are set against each other in a desperate conflict,—the main question between the rival candidates for the temporary sovereignty of the nation being, whether territorial limits shall be set to slavery, or it shall be allowed to spread its cancerous roots over the whole Continent. Great as this question is, on which the Republican and Free Soil party are upholding the claims of Mr. Lincoln, and the Democratic and Pro-Slavery party those of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, it is merely one part and phase of the war between Freedom and Slavery. It is this latter which Mr. Seward calls 'the irrepressible conflict.' It burns deep as the inward fires of a volcano, and the floods of many waters cannot drown it.

waters cannot drown it.

How long must this dreadful state of things continue in the United States? How long can a Christian people endure that 'the sum of all villanies' (to use the language of John Wesley) shall prevail and spread in their midst? How long can this free Republic maintain a system more cruel and detestable than any civil tyranny in the world? How long can the earth bear on its surface the nauttern long can the earth bear on its surface the unutterahorrors of wholesale slave breeding, by concubinage of whites and blacks,—of the sale of hungs like cattle, often by their own fathers,om wife, and the mother from her children, -of the irresponsible flogging of men and women with the cart-whip, -of the employment of bloodhounds to hunt down the poor fugitive who has fled from his taskmaster,—of the use of the lash as the centive to daily toil, -of the appropriat only incentive to daily toil,—or the appropriation by the master not only of the slave himself, body and soul, but of all his earnings and all 'his increase,'—of the utter denial to milions of men of crease, '-of the utter denial to millions of men of all civil and political rights, of all religious liberty, and even of the very elements of education, -of the tes and people even of the privilege of receiving and protecting the fugitives from oppression,—of the deady corruption of a people, by giving them a peouniary interest in maintaining four millions of their fellow men in the sion,-of the deadly corruption of the morals condition of brutes, -of the mortal injury to the by tempting its ministers and

ers to practices

spirit of the Gospel?
So long as slavery exists in America, there will remain a moral gangrene in the State, which in time will eat its way to the vitals,—which will weaken blic abroad, and convulse and deprave it at This gigantic crime cannot suffer the conmunity to rest, but will, ere lor ady it has nearly brought the Government and ongress to a dead-lock, by absorbing the time of he representative bodies, and dividing them into reconcilable sections. Already it has produced vil war in Kansas, and threatened a dissolution of civil war in Kansas, and threate n in South Carolina. Already it has compelled the Northern States to bow to the fierce dictation of the Southron, and then North. True, the mercantile interests of the great Northern cities have brought their capitalists into a base complicity with the South. The mortgagees of plantations and slaves, the creditors of plant hip-owners who depend on the slave States for their freights, the insurance companies who have insured gangs of slaves, with all their allies and dependgangs of slaves, with all their annes and light in ants, give a fearful strength to the slaveholders in the midst of the Northern Democracy. Again, potentially and the midst of the Northern Democracy. litical party links great numbers thr litical party links great numbers throughout the Union to the Pro-Slavery interest, which now forms the main strength of the Democratic party. Such is the power of the forces which uphold Slavery, that it is still a question whether that dreadful system may not gain the victory, and even force itself adoption of the States which are now free so as to bring the whole region of North America under its sway. But if the danger and the shame of so horrible a consummation should effectually alarm the millions of the North; if the prospect of moral, social, and religious evils such as Christen-dom has never known should arouse the Nation and in time, then the aggression of the South will be repelled with ind community will probably be split into at least two sections. Believing, as we do, that in this day the cause of freedom, right, and truth cannot be we ted and trampled on by a foul confederacy of Me mon-worshippers, we anticipate that the Slave-Power will, in the end, be conquered.

In this state of things, if ever duty was clear, it is the duty of the friends of freedom and Christianrica to bring all their influence to bear ity in America to bring all their influence to bear against Slavery. But so powerful are the interests on the side of that system, that there is cowardice and compromise where we might expect the boldest decision. True, there are great difficulties in the way of suppressing Slavery; and these difficulties have often the effect of paralysing the enemies of the system, whilst they embolden its supporters. The commonence is that we find far less zeal than the system, whilst they embolden its s The consequence is, that we find far less The consequence is, that we find far less zeal than we might look for in the Anti-Slavery cause, and unhappy differences of view as to the measures to be

adopted; whilst the churches are for the most part reduced to a shameful silence by the complicity of some of their wealthy members in the great iniquity. So marked is the desertion of duty on the part of Christian churches, that many sincere and generous friends of emancipation have been prejudiced thereby against Christian consistency, denounced the crime of Slavery in the midst of the city of New York. He preached and published a series of eloquent and uncompromising sermons, entitled 'God against Slavery,' which we have noticed with warm approbation in our columns; and he has felt it his duty to make the national sin a subject of persevering exposure and condemnation. His

tionable. We do not intend to interfere, except by moral influence; but that moral influence cannot be withheld without descring the duty which we owe to the oppressed and the suffering all over the world. England is so related to America by many ties, that the suffering all over the world.

THE QUAKERS. public opinion in this country has a necessary influ-ence on the minds of our trans-Atlantic brethren. It is our duty, then, to declare to them faithfully criminality of the system of Slavery wrong-doers, with expressions of sympathy to the Anti-Slavery party in the United States, as long as the evil shall continue. We should be as zealous for the abolition of slavery as of heathernian. which prevails amongst them. An Anti-Slavery Association ought to exist in every town, and re-monstrances and entreaties should be sent to the Anti-Slavery party in the United States, as long as the evil shall continue. We should be as zealous for the sholition of slavery as of heathenism, and far more zealous for the emancipation of the wretched negroes than for that of the oppressed Neapolitans. We cannot conceive a greater insult to an all-merciful God, or a deeper outrage on all the rights of man, than is conveyed in American Slavery; and we are bound by allegiance to our Maker, as well as the ties of brotherhood which bind us to very; and we are bound by allegiance to our Maker, as well as the ties of brotherhood which bind us to of the enormous evil.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION: Shall Colored Men be Allowed to Vote in the State of New York?

An appeal on this subject has been prepared by a Committee of Colored Men, from which we make

the following extracts:— 4

Under the provisions of the first Constitution of the State of New York, which was adopted on the the State of New York; which was adopted on the 20th of April, 1777, during the first year of the Revolutionary War—that Constitution having emlutionary War—that Constitution having em-d as part and parcel thereof the Declaration of Independence passed at Philadelphia by Con-gress—all male inhabitants, without restriction of color or place of birth, who were then inhabitants of this State, and paid rent to the value of forty shillings, (\$5,) were made voters for assemblymen; and freebolders to the amount of one hundred pounds (\$250) voted for members of the Senate, and continued to vote on the same basis, until the adoption of the Amended Constitution of 1821, when the property qualification was removed from white voters, but retained in regard to colored voters. The present Constitution of the State of New York was framed and adopted in 1846.

'Art. II. Sec. 1 .- Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the reconless. are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

It provides further, that no man of color shall have a right to vote, unless possessed of \$250 worth of real estate, and shall have been three years a citizen of the State, and one year resident in the district in which he claims a vote.

In accordance with the provision of the Constitu-

tion for its own amendment, the last Legislature has provided that the inspectors at each poll, at November, 1860, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of citizens in relation to the proposed Amendment for restoring the equal right of suffrage to the colored people, and that the ballot shall be in one of the following forms:—

FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN RELATION TO

FRAGE '; OF,
AGAINST THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN RELATION TO SUFFRACE, "—and shall be so folded as to conceal the contents, and shall be indorsed on the outside as follows: 'Proposed Amendment in relation to Suffrage.'
If a majority of these ballots be cast 'for the

proposed amendment in relation to suffrage,' then the right to vote on an equal basis with other citizens will be restored to the colored citizens of New in the course of a very dirty but very characteristic zens will be restored to the colored citizens of New In the Colored Citizens of New York; the Empire State will become a free State in-

Fellow-Citizens, we have had, and still have, great wrongs of which to complain. A heavy and cruel hand has been laid upon us. As a people, we feel ourselves to be not only deeply injured, but greatly misunderstood. Our white countrymen

exception of the Jews, under the whele heavens there is not to be found a people pursued with a for Perrin.) ution than are more relentless prejudice and persecution than are
the free colored people of the United States.

What stone has been left unturned to degrade us?

The demoralization of those who laughed and
cheered at such abominable stuff must be absolute.

What hand has refused to fan the flame of prejudice against us? What American artist has not caricatured us? What wit has not laughed at us What American artist in our wretchedness? What songster has not made merry over our depressed spirits? What press has all around us have esteemed us to be knaves—that we have striven to be gentlemen, although all around advised us to leave, proves that we possess qualities of head and heart, such as cannot but be com-

nded by impartial men.

It is believed that no other nation on the globe

Is it not a shame to our State that, in 1777, whe it was perilous to life to be a citizen of New York, she made colored men citizens, and then afterwards, in 1821, when it was safe and honorable to be a citizen, she disfranchised her colored citizens? Let tem., 221 Washington street. as entreat you, remove this reproach from the fair noble State.

Gratitude is one of the virtues which the veriest hater of the colored man has never denied him; and this sentiment will never be called into such full ex-ercise as when the last shackle, the last emblem of degradation, shall be removed from the man of color, at Mercantile Hall, Summer Street, this afterno Oh, yield him back his privilege! No sea

Swells like the bosom of a man set free! We respectfully request you, voters of the Sta New York, irrespective of party, that you w give your attention to the propo the Constitution. The question on is one not of party. but of humanity and right. We appeal with equal confidence to Democrate and Republicans. We feel assured that, if you will examine the question in the light of reason and justice and Christianity, you will not hesitate to vote for the proposed

mendment in relation to the suffrage.

Respectfully submitted by the New York City of County Suffrage Committee of colored citizens.

JAMES M'CUNE SMITH, Chairman. JAMES P. MILLER, Secretaries.

he has felt it his duty to make the national sin a subject of persevering exposure and condemnation. His fidelity to the cause of the poor slave entitles him to all honor and sympathy from the friends of freedom; and we hope he will meet with a reception in England worthy of the country which held slavery in such abborrence as to emancipate the slaves in her colonies at the expense of twenty millions sterling.

The duty of British Christians to the oppressed victims of tyranny in the United States is unquestionable. We do not intend to interfere, except by moral influence; but that moral influence cannot be withheld without describing the data work of this blood-stained Union is the work to be withheld without describes the data which we over the data which we over the conditions to the propersion of the poor slaver of the States. Standing aloof from all political parties acting under the American Constitution, because in its pro-slavery compromises it is 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' we reiterate the cry, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' and conjure all true hearted abolitionists to maintain their integrity, and keep their feet firmly planted on The neck of uncompromises. The overthead without describes the data when the sum of the sum

At a Republican meeting in Georgetown, Mass., the

following song, entitled 'The Quakers are Out,' writ-Not vainly we waited and counted the hours, The buds of our hope are burst out into flowers!

all our fellow-men, to do our utmost for the removal | Give the flags to the winds !- set the hills all aflame Make way for the man with the patriarch's name! Away with misgivings—away with all doubt— For Lincoln goes in when the Qunkers come out!

> As an improvement upon these lines of Whittier, an esteemed Quaker friend (who makes no pretension to poetical talent) sends us the following :-'THE QUAKERS ARE OUT.'

The Quakers are out! They had better stay in, Leave President-making to those who profess

Of two evils duty points to accepting the less; Though somehow the less we chance always to find Is the evil to which they're most strongly inclined. Quaker votes, it is certain, in common with theirs

Put the fortunate rival, in case they succeed;
But, if not, then the will must take place of the deed. Whichever his compeers outstrips in the race,

They have started, each one, for prefer place; Constitutional pledges his acts must control, Pledges every true freeman should spurn from his

When the fugitive pants on the stave-hunted track, And trembles in prospect of gibbet or rack, The Compromise stands like a wall in his path, And consigns him once more unto Slavery's wra

What a picture! for those who belong to the school Which calls Scripture its only and primary rule, Its exclusive standard of practice and faith, And for every strange doctrine— The Bible thus

That book which prohibits, with penalties stern Him escaped from his master again to return; Or the wanderer weary and lone to bewray; For vengeance is His, who will surely repay.

How can those who believe that to all outward guides An internal teacher is added besides, How can they, with such teachings, another depute To do what they fear their own souls would imbrute?

Though the far-gleaming torch and the clamoro shout
Give signs that the seeker of office is out,
A victory more brilliant the Quakers would win,
By deciding for this once, at least, to stay in.

Lynn, 10th mo., 1860.

SOUTHERN VULGARITY. At the State Donglas Convention, held at Spring field, a few weeks since, among the speakers was a Southern demagogue by the name of Perrin, who, deed-free like Maine, and New Hampshire, and ly relished by his auditors,) gave utterance to the

'I am like the old fellow's pig, who had to have his ears pulled off to get him up to the trough, and his tail pulled off to get him away. (Immense laugh-ter.) You worship the nigger too much. A nigfeel ourselves to be not only deeply injured, but grossly misunderstood. Our white countrymen do not know us. They are strangers to our characters, ignorant of our capacity, oblivious of our history and progress, and are misinformed as to the principles and ideas that control and guide us, as a people. The great mass of American citizens estimate us as being a characterless and purposeless people; and hence we hold up our heads, if at all, against the withering influence of a nation's scorn and contempt.

His impanied of term's part of the nigger too much. A nigger's a nigger everywhere. (Cheers.) Why, you put one of them into one of your cotton mills up at Lawrence or Lowell, among the pretty girls, with their white soft hands, and let him see the spindles going given than that hat there (laughter); and he would lose all the wool off his head in three minutes in the machinery. (A convincing argument, greeted with prolonged cheering and laughter.) Your forefathers went to Africa and stole the nigger first, and sold him to us, and now you abuse us for it: they were not to us, and now you abuse us for it: tempt.

It will not be surprising that we are so misunderto us, and now you abuse us stood and misused, when the motives of misrepre-senting us and for degrading us are duly considered. Indeed, it will seem strange, upon such considera-tion, (and in view of the ten thousand channels sister, for revenge. (Laughter and cheers.) I tell on, (and in view of the ten thousand channels more than the ten thousand channels which malign feelings find utterance and influence.) that we have not fallen even lower in ablic estimation than we have done; for, with the teeption of the Jews, under the whole heavens that the believe it will be permitted—the instincts of the whites and the outstinks of the nigger will prevent it. (Immoderate laughter, and three cheers)

sents the following table of contents :- 1. Thomas Hoed, by Rev. Henry B. Giles, 2, Faval and th not ridiculed and condemned us? Few, few, very Portuguese, by Rev. T. W. Higginson. 3. Midsumfew; and that we have borne up with it all—that mer and May, by Miss Prescott. 4. Gone. 5. Exmer and May, by Miss Prescott. 4. Gone. 5. Exwe have tried to be wise, though pronounced by all periences in collecting 'Old Masters.' 7. 'Tenty to be fools—that we have tried to be upright when Scran'. 8. Recollections of Irving. 9. Irene Anadyomene. 10. The Professor's Story. 11. Reviews us have been teaching us its impossibility—that we have remained here, when all our neighbors have the state of the state Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington St., publishers.

UNPAID PLEDGES in aid of the Massachusetts A. could have made more progress in the midst of such a universal and stringent disparagement. It would have be produced, crush the energies of the strongest, and retard the progress of the swiftest.

S. Society, made in January last, or previously, are now payable, and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day. Donations in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause will be faithfully consecrated to the redemption of the millions of the suffering and the dumb of our land. All payments should be made to EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer, or E. H. HEYWOOD, General Agent pro

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES. We ask the specie attention of our female readers in this city and vicinity to the lectures of Dr. Sarah H. Young upon Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, to be delivered and Saturday afternoon. [See notice in another column.] Mrs. Young is a superior lecturer, and a lady e of great respectability, and bears with her many flatthat you will tering testimonials to her talent and worth. We hope the hall will be crowded.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The fifth lecture of the Fraternity course, at the Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening, was delivered by Rev. William R. Alger of this city. His topic was, 'The Origin and Uses of Poetry,' which he handled with admirable ability, worthy of his scholarly taste. The next lecture will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, on Wednesday evening next, instead of Tuesday, which is the day of the State and National Election.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

a Brahmun family, about seven miles from Calcutta, desire a larger infusion of seriousness and earnest-the metropolis of British India. He was the fourth ness, with reference to matters of higher importance. of nine children, of whom five are now living. He There is a finely engraved portrait of Lamb attache says the meaning of his name is, 'The Moon of the to the first volume. His appearance is described as World.' He was very religiously trained by his parents, from a very early period, and, having a quick and retentive memory, learned to repeat a multitude of prayers and proverbs, besides select pieces from old Sanscrith poems, &c. His childhood's devotion to the idols was exemplary. The legends of Rama, Krishto, the Ganges, &c., were his favorite studies. He was much indebted to his mother, who taught him honor to parents, faithfulness to conviction, and who valued spiritual more than intellectual accomplishments. She was a most conscientious and zealous devotee of Hindooism, at the same time remarkable for her gond acuse and motherly affection. Her favorite mottoes were—'Let go your life, but retain your honor'—'H I am good, the world is good unto me'—'Conquer within first, and you will conquer without'—'Peace World.' He was very religiously trained by his pa-follows :within first, and you will conquer without '- (Peace a minage to the mind it can as little describe as lose, accommodates nine persons in one room, but discord His personal appearance and manner are not unfilly characterized by what he himself says in one of his puts them in nine separate ones'—'She who is natu-rally quarrelsome would quarrel with her work-bas-Jew, the gentleman, and the angel."' ket'-' Where there is right, there is victory'-' Walk in the way of righteousness, and you will receive your meal even in the midnight '- 'If you want to be the 277 Washington Street, Boston:greatest, be the lowest.' These are all worthy of Christianity itself. Indeed, the last saying quoted is Ballad by Henry Smart. exactly identical with that of Jesus, 'He that would 2. I would not to earth recall them. Written and be chief, let him be servant of all.' Gangooly touchingly says of his mother- Any good thing I have in me as the gift of this noble woman : she laid it in Music by M. W. Balfe. my heart in its rude state, and a Teacher wiser and more unerring than she has polished it afterwards. Williams. May God judge and reward her according to the light 5. Jamie. Ballad. Words by J. P. Carpenter. she has! To whom much is given, of them much Music by F. Wallerstein. shall be required. God grant that, before she breathes

Losing his father at the age of fourteen, his uncle lark's song. Poetry by Rev. W. Evans. Music by took the charge of him, who sent him to a govern- Alice Foster, ment English school in the vicinity. His first English book was Murray's spelling-book. Although busy J. L. Hatton. in his scholastic duties, he did not give up the habit of observing the fasts, worship, &c., of his country. Par Aug. Cockel. To Shiba he prayed for learning; to Luckhy for wealth; to Doorga for relief from dangers; to Krishto by J. L. Carpenter. Music by Henry Farmer. for heaven. In this state of mind, he heard of the celebrated Christian missionary, Rev. Dr. Duff, of The same firm have also just published a fresh Hindoo boys. To quote his own words :-

eat animal food, such as beef, pork, ham, &c., which the Hindoos detest very much, drink wine, not wash his mouth after the meal, as the animals do, and forsake all things which bear the name of Hindoo, no matter how beautiful they are.'

PRO-SLAVERY CONGREGATIONALISM.

The Rindoo hatred to Christianity is increased by observing the immorality and blood-thirsty spirit of Mr. Garrison: its nominal professors. Gangooly says :-

'My dear mother would point me out the ambi-"My dear mother would point me out the ambitious deeds of the English people, saying, 'There, Joguth, do not you speak of the religion of Shahebs to me; put it on the shelf yonder; they have no religion at all! What! did you say, "And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy clock also!" Very beautiful words, indeed! O Joguth, what do the Shahebs do? Do they care a fig for them? No! Their religion is to rob those who have nothing to do with them."'

gooly, is very interesting, every statement being marked by ingenuousness. He was much indebted SARAH CLAY:

They tell the Hindoos that their Holy Books contain no truth, and that they themselves are going J. L. JENKINS: headlong to everlasting damnation.'

With great good sense he adds-

I know the best way for me will be to take a Hindoo saying, and present its truth in a practical way. In to attract respect, I would rather appeal to the Hindoo Scriptures, if it suit my purposes, than to Isaiah, Job, or Solomon. St. Paul, while in Greece, appealed to a poet of the country, and thereby secured the attention of the people. What I most earnestly want to do is to take the Truth wherever I find it,

ligence, if not for sectarian purposes, the missionaries every month, and week, and day, not one of t

ity of missionaries, to the effect that the Hindoo devotees throw themselves under the heavy car of Jogger-nauth as sacrifices. Again, wherever I go, my friends ask me, "Do the Hindoo mothers throw their with any or all of the Church, it would have given me pleasure, and possibly have afforded some relief shoics into the Ganges now?" and other questions of similar purport. I am quite amused to see the little from mental anguish, to have done so. I would hav school-boys and girls in America, who seem to know tried to convince them, though but feebly, of the pal similar purport. I am quite amused to see the little school-boys and girls in America, who seem to know of more of India than I do! Inever heard such stories, even from the lips of my grandschere. . . Self-torture is practised, sacrifices are offered, and in many cases even suicide is committed, to satisfy some Hindoo deities, but nothing of this nature is allowable before Jogger-nauth. He does not take delight in cruel, bloody shows. His love for his creatures is so great that no animal food is offered to him. His worshippers, a peenliar seet of the Hindoos, called Boish-tule, do not kill or cat fish, nor look on pictures ropresenting scenes of buttle, murder, or assassination. The loss of lives under the Car of Jogger-nauth is owing to the earelessness of the people. It is believed by them that he who pulls the ropes attached to the car will be carried away after his death to the heaven of Krish-no by his Pooshpo Roth,—flowery car. Elated by the false promise of heaven, an immense or rowd comes forward to give at least three pulls of the searced car, and some among them accidentally falling down are tredden by the feet of men, or crushed by the wheels of the car. I have seen four men go to heaven that way, being ground to pieces the car of Jogger-nauth, in collecting money for missionary purposes!

This curious and unique work is worthy of special attention by all who are interested in the religious conversion of the Hindoos.

The Works of Charles Lame. In Four Volumes. A New Relition. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. 1860.

This is an edition worthy of Lamb, and most creditable to the publishers—typographically fair and creditable to t

Co. 1860.

This is an edition worthy of Lamb, and most shirable to the publishers—typographically fair and ndsome, on nice paper, and bound in excellent whole Church. If it is not, it will only add another whole Church. If it is not, it will only add another the communicated to the com creditable to the publishers—typographically fair and handsome, on nice paper, and bound in excellent whole Church. If it is n style, and sure of a ready sale. The first two volumes e occupied chiefly with the letters of Lamb to Cole ridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Manning, Hazlitt, Procter, Wilson, Bernard Barton, and other celebrities. These letters are inimitable for their mingled drollery, wit, shrewdness, good sense, and descriptive power, and cover a period of thirty-eight years. The remaining two volumes embody his numerous essays, manner possible.

poems, and other writings, displaying the keenest LIFE AND RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS. With a Sketch of my Life and Experience. By Joguth Chunder Gangooly. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. 1850. 1850.

The author of this interesting volume was born of to turn melancholy into merriment; though one could

1. Do you think of the days that are gone, Jeanie?

composed by J. E. Darling. Arranged by F. Romer. 3. I'm leaving home, my Willie. Scotch ballad. 4. The Spirit of Light. Cavatina, Music by L.

6. Germania Vocal Gems. Circled round with jas her last breath, she may know that, in deserting the min spray. By Alexander Fesca.-Fly, my skiff, idol gods, her son has not committed an unpardonable amid the roses. By F. Kucken, 7. Merrily, merrily shines the morn. The sky-

8. Don't come teasing me, sir. Song. Music by

9. Une nuit sur l'ocean. Nocturne sentimentale.

10. Tis the hour for music. Duettino. Words

Calcutta, and his colleagues, making converts of the volume of Vocal Music, in a handsome form, entitled 'The Operatic Bouquet, a collection of Quartetts, 'My animosity towards Christianity rose with all its fury, and I wished to see it die out, that it might not rob the peace and prosperity of the Hindoo families, by stealing away the young boys, and leading them headlong into vice, immorality, and misery. For the Hindoo's impression of Christianity is this: That in order to become a Christianity is this: That in order to become a Christianity is essentially necessary that a young man should treat his parents unkindly, eat animal lood, such as beef, pork, ham, &c., which the Hindoos detest very much, drink wing, not was to such as beef, by the did not be the Hindoos detest very much, drink wing, not was to such as beef, pork, ham, &c., which the Hindoos detest very much, drink wing, not was to such as beef, pork, ham, &c., which the Hindoos detest very much, drink wing, not was to such as beef, pork, ham, &c., which the Hindoos detest very much, drink wing, not was the content of the use of Choirs, Classes, Social Gatherings, by Edwin Bruce'—thirty-six in number, by such composers as Verdi, Bellini, Flotow, Rossini, Balfe, Auber, Bishop, Donizetti, Nicolai, Wallace, Clapisson, &c. The want of such as collection has long been felt, as there is but one work (the Opera Chorus Book) similar in char-

Lowell, Oct. 27th, 1860.

DEAR SIR. - As there seem to be extraordinary offorts making, in certain quarters, to establish, or columns, and my own intense dread of notoriety, The process of his conversion, as described by Gan- have prevented its conveyance at an earlier period.

to Rev. Mr. Dall, American Unitarian missionary at Calcutta, under whose auspices he came to this courty in May, 1858, lauding at Boston. After a residence of more than two years, he has returned to his dence of more than two years, he has returned to his native land, to disseminate Christianity, as he under-said Church. The Standing Committee would, morestands it, though 'going as a lamb among wolves,' He says—and we have no doubt of its truth—

'The cause of Christ suffers severely from the injudicious preaching of the missionaries who go out to India from western countries. They think that any thing outside the Bible is humbug, untrue, nonsensional They tell the Hindearthy the says and Church. The Standing Committee would, moreover, inform you, that unless, within two weeks from the date of this letter, you request an orderly dismission, or give satisfactory reasons for your long absence, they shall propose to the Church to remove your name from the list of members.

By vote of the Standing Committee, U. J. D. J. L. JENKINS.

J. L. JENKINS. Lowell, April 29th, 1859.

With great good sense he adds—

'These errors and follies I will carefully avoid...

know the best way for me will be to take a Hindoo very kindly informed me, with all his characterist deliberation and solemnity, that I had excommunica-ted him, and all his Church, from my fellowship. This was his unqualifed assertion, though not fully comprehended, or acquiesced in, by myself, at that But the subsequent conduct of said Church toward

want to do is to take the Truth wherever I find it, and present it to my brethren in the spirit of Christ, and show its applicability to ourselves.

We think it quite fortunate to have 'The Life and Religion of the Hindoos' described by a Hindoo, who, as a convert to Christianity, can have no motive to misstate facts as they really exist. For lack of intelligence if not for sectarian purposes, the missionaries often exaggerate what they attempt to describe. As for example:—Gangooly says—

(A story is prevalent in this country, on the authorown pro-slavery character and position to allow me a

dia than I do! I never heard such stories, pable inconsistency of the professed followers of Christ who stand solemnly and publicly pledged against all

disorderly step to those already preceding, while you require me to request an orderly dismission. S. C.

I would simply add, that I have never seen or heard the least response from said Committee. The probability is, that my name, with some other abs from various and very different causes, was erased from the records of the Church, in the most quiet SARAH CLAY.

J. A. H. REJOINS TO MR. DOUGLASS WORCESTER, Oct. 28, 186 MR. GARRISON, -Mr. Douglass proposes Mr. Howland to retrace his steps, in regard to he has done in the case of Mr. Higginger

Mr. Howland retracted his statement in Mr. Higginson, as soon as he found it to be i and explained that the mistake occurred from the point on hearsoy evidence, which he found further examination, upon Mr. Higginson's &

In Mr. Douglass's case, there was no hour tervention, nor any room for misappre objectionable atatement was made distinctly as blank to Mr. Howland's face, as he sat dir him, and objected to the force of his first n ing and expecting that notice of the inacbreadth would lead Mr. Douglass to make qualification. Instead of which, he made parently deliberate application of his proper the American Anti-Flavery Society, as m J. A. H., and without the qualificant aims, in effect and almost precisely, in these that the American Anti-Slavery Society its purpose the abolition of slavery. Had Mr. D. lass then qualified, as he now does, by the west means of the Government, Mr. Howland would shown himself to be a stupid idiot to have taken exception that he did at the time to his remain; had he afterwards explained that this was also meant, and intended or ought to have said, Mr. Ho land would at once have retracted his cham of his remark, and there the matter would ha ended. But he did no such thing, slithough he ke abundant opportunity so to do.

If he said what he now claims that he is and did say, then, certainly, Mr. Howland did charge him with falsehood; for Mr. Howland's ch was qualified by the words, 'when Mr. Douglas st · he states that which is false, &c. Now, if did not so state the matter, then Mr. Howland of charge falseness.

When, afterwards, Mr. Foster claimed that I Douglass intended to be understood as qualif the words 'by political action,' or 'by mean Government, Mr. Howland rejoined by saying, Mr. Douglass must be understood by what he mid and from his near position, and his special er with the circumstances of the statement, he tho he could not be mistaken as to the remark; and a heard and understood it, it was a false star one that he could not so much discredit Mr. Do laus's intelligence as to assume that he did not he it to be false. Now, if Mr. Howland did not her a understand Mr. Douglass correctly, here was saud opportunity for Mr. Douglass to explain; but he he advantage of it, and therefore has no right to a plain now. Still, as he claims now that he interto and did make the qualification, it is a matter pleasure to know that he is unwilling now, as hear reared then to be, to stand by his naked slander, a he is entitled to all the advantage that this late quali fication gives him.

As to the 'manners' of telling him that his star ment was false, I hold that there are times when go manners require such a rebuke, and that this was a of them. But, as all may not agree in this, I subm that all must agree that it is quite as good mar to characterize a falsehood as it is to tell one.

In regard to othe annihilation of the America Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Howland did not rep them as avowing that purpose, but made it an ference, saying, this 'would appear' to be one part the business. And this was an inference which was besides Mr. Howland drew. Mr. E. Draper, Hopedale, in his discussion with Mr. Foster, was impressed with it, that he told Mr. Foster that ! would find the destruction of the American And Slavery Society a formidable undertaking, from which

he had better desist. In the matter of Mr. Douglam's participation in the destruction, if sneers, misrepresentation and care ture of the character, position and purpose of the So ciety do not 'appear' to be aimed at its destracti then Mr. Howland is not of competent judgment, mi

Mr. Douglass should be acquitted. The readers of the Liberator will, no doubt, under obligation to Mr. D, for shedding so mu light upon a dark subject as he does, in annou

In relation to Mr. Howland's language and maners on this occasion 'better becoming a slave plan tation than an Anti-Slavery Convention, Mr. Hor his part, when on the floor, to hear and answer all questions, to submit to all explanations and interru tions, with the concession to others that is assaid anti-slavery conventions, is the proof of these bad manners, he must plead guilty. And if, on the other hand, the fact of Mr. Douglass being entirely unw ling to submit to this usual custom of anti-slore and other deliberative meetings is evidence of got manners, Mr. Douglass must be considered a preved

gentleman. GERRIT SMITH TO HON. D. E. SOMES. PETERBORO', Oct. 16, 1808. Hon. D. E. Somes, Biddeford, Maine .- DEAR SI Owing to my absence from home, I have not until the day read the letter in the Liberator, which you il

me the honor to address to me. You appear to think that I can as consistently with the Republican party and for Mr. Lincoln, as formerly did with the Liberty party for Mr. Birney I think not. The avowed object of the Liberty per was then, as well as now, the abolition of class But this cannot be affirmed of the Republican party Again, Mr. Lincoln is for a white man's party; is posed to extending equal political rights to the an; and is ready to use his official power plunge into the pit of slavery the poor inn

have escaped from it. But not so was Mr. Brasy. You would have it believed that one pertion of Liberty party, in its early days, was for immedia emancipation by Congressional enactments; one disunion' of the States; and the other for 'ins rection.' But I cannot believe that one in one has dred, no, nor one in one thousand of its members w for any of these things. You speak of it as bring now a ferocious, bloody 'little army of brave me Whereas we are a little handful, who are labating the peaceful overthrow of slavery by means of the ballot-box. We are at work to forestall bloodshed.

You believe that the Republican party, when power, will guarantee, throughout the land, freedom speech and of the press-that it will even protect Mr. Garrison in 'publishing an anti-slavery paper Richmond, and Mr. Phillips in stumping the So In the Liberator containing your letter, Mr. Games says: 'Let but free speech and a free press be tole ted in the South, and its (slavery's) doom wool speedily be sealed.' He is right. Let Garrien and Phillips be allowed to spend only one year in t South, in the enjoyment of their plain Constitut rights, and such is the power of truth, and of the advocacy of it, that this one year would suffer to the

the South of slavery.

I need not say that I shall be quite as happy that yourself in the fulfilment of your prophecy, that Republican party will protect these distinguis friends of humanity in their accomplishment of great work. I think it will not. You think it will Time will prove which of us is right.

Very respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH

THANKSOIVING. The last Thursday (29th) of N vember will be the common Thanksgiving Day year. It has already been officially named in York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Net Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iows, a we presume the Governors generally will follow said

curred from taking which he found, on gginson's denial, to was no hearasy apprehension, as the distinctly and point. he sat directly near is first remark, hophe inaccuracy of in to make the proper he made the apof his proposition

sely, in these words, y.' Had Mr. Dong. es, by the words. Howland would he ot to have taken the to his remarks; or, at this was what he have said, Mr. How his characte matter would have ng, although he had that he intended to

r. Howland did not r. Howland's charg Mr. Douglass says. se, &c. Now, if he ir. Howland did not od as qualifying, by or by means of the ned by asying, that l by what he said a special connecti tement, he though remark; and as he false statement, and liscredit Mr. Dougat he did not know

and did not hear or , here was another aplain ; but he took has no right to com w that he intended n, it is a matter of lling now, as he sp naked slander, and that this late qualihim that his state are times when good and that this was one ree in this, I submi e as good manner to tell one.

of the American ut made it an i r' to be one part o erence which man dr. R. Draper, c Mr. Poster, was a Mr. Foster that he e American Ant taking, from which tation and carica purpose of the So-

ent judgment, and Il, no doubt, feel hedding so much es, in announcing one and the sam nguage and manning a slave planention, Mr. Howa willingness on ar and answer all one and interrup-s that is usual in oof of these bad nd if, on the other ng entirely unwil-

m of anti-slavery evidence of good sidered a proved D. E. SOMES. Oct. 16, 1860. ne. - DEAR SIR, ave not until this or, which you did Mr. Lincoln, as I y for Mr. Birney. the Liberty party

lition of slavery. Republican party. in's party; is op hits to the black ial power to re-or innocents who as Mr. Hirney. ne pertian of the ments; one for me in one honits members was of it as being of brave men. are laboring for y means of the all bloodshed. party, when in a land, freedom rill even protec slavery paper in ping the South.

press be tolera-i) shoom would bet Garrison and me year in the Constitutional th, and of their ild suffice to rid rite as happy as

phecy, that the distinguished lishment of this shink it will. IT SMITH.

(29th) of No. giving Day this Maine, New and Iowa, and

vill follow suit.

The fourth annual Anti-Slavery Convention organized at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., by the choice of Asa Low of Bradford, President, and Churies P. Divoll, of Topsham, Secretary. Business Committee-Rev. N. R. Johnston, E. H.

VERMONT CONVENTION.

Heywood, and J. D. Clarke. Figure | Committee-Carlos White, Mrs. N. R. Johnston, and Miss E. Divoll.

After prayer by Rev. H. P. Cushing of Bradford the meeting was addressed at length by Mr. Remond and Mr. Herwood. Their criticisms upon the pro-Methodist clergymen, Rev. Mr. McAllister and Rev Mr. Cushing, in defence of their sect, who were startled to learn that the Methodist Church North, after half a century of discussion, has not found out that slavery is a sin, holds nearly or quite a hundred thousand slaves, and allows slave auctions even in its mp-meetings! The lively discussion which followed put 'under concern' both clerical and lay souls chat before had reposed carelessly in the 'bonds of

A large audience assembled in the evening, and fistened earnestly and till a late hour to eloquent and stirring addresses from H. Ford Douglass, Mr. Remand, Rev. N. R. Johnston, and others.

On the assembling of the Convention Thursday morning, after prayer by Rev. Silas McKeen of Bradford, Rev. N. R. Johnston (who in the absence of Mr. Low occupied the chair) read letters from Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Senator Collamer and Governor Fairbanks, some of which are printed in our columns. Mr. Johnston also, from the Business Committee, submitted the following Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention :-

Resolved, That those who attempt to defend slavery from the Bible-to impose upon community the lious lie that God, by his Word, sanctions a sin so heinous-are guilty of one of the worst and most dangerous forms of infidelity exhibited in this age and

lanies, and one of the most heinous sins against God and man, we hereby bear testimony against all those religious denominations which fellowship slaveholders, as, at least in their position on slavery, at war with Christ and his gospel of liberty; and, so long as large and popular denominations continue to foster this sin and honor its advocates, we cannot hope that pure religion will prevail, or slavery be abolished.

Resolved. That no church is anti-slavery which admits slaveholders or the advocates of slavery to her union-table : which admits pro-slavery ministers to her pulpits; or which allows her ministers to vote for slaveholders, or to swear to enforce pro-slavery

Resolved. That, as Abolitionists, our issue is not so much with the extension of slavery, the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, or the Foreign Slave rade, but with the natural and exhaustless source of all these abominations as established and sustained by State law, and entrenched within the Constitution, viz: the slave system, of which we demand the immediate and unconditional abolition, as the duty of the master, the right of the slave, and the salvation of the country from the desolating judgments of

Resolved, That since the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted in unholy compromises with slavery, and at the sacrifice of the rights of the slave; and since the union of the States, of which the Constitution is the bond, connives at the annihilation of the liberty of millions, to whose rights all praise. that Constitution and that Union are the greatest foes, it follows that all who are parties to the Union, or supporters of the Constitution and Federal Government, are guilty of sustaining the iniquitous system of slavery, however honest their purposes or anti-slavery

Resolved, That, as philanthropists and Christians we must be true to our own consciences, to our own fellow-men, and to God, never making any compromise with error or wrong; hence we cannot sustain the United States Government, be parties to the Federal compact, swear oaths of obedience to the Constitution, or exercise the elective franchise under it, because the government is a deliberate conspiracy against liberty and humanity-a grand and consolidated desall insurgent slaves, or merciless bloodhounds to pursue and recapture the flying fugitive.

Resolved, That while we regard the Democratic party, in both its wings, as the bitterest foe to the cause of emancipation, we can by no means recognize the Republican party as the party of freedom, though many of its members, as individuals, are thoroughly anti-slavery, since its treacherous and unholy alliances with slaveholders, slave-traders, and slave-breedersits cruel and remorseless pledge to allow and compel four millions of slaves to perish in their chains-and its advocacy and support of Abraham Lincoln for President, who endorses all the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution as expounded by Clay and Webster, and the infamous black laws of his own State, require that it should be shunned by every one who would save his own soul from blood-guiltiness, or lift the yoke of oppression from the bondmen

Resolved. That the friends of the slave have a great work to do in Vermont, as is evinced by the prevailbers, Republicans and Democrats in the pro-slavery escence of the people in the adoption of pro-slavery party platforms, and the nomination of pro-slavery presidential candidates; and the shameful silence of the conservative press in regard to all these evils.

sive, if the Personal Liberty Bill passed last year was or treason, or infidelity, I plead guilty to the charge. path to find sights and sounds which make the heart intended to prevent the enforcement of the fugitive alare clause of the U. S. Constitution, or the fugitive ed go free. I am for doing unto others as I would be magnified. Can our Southern friends wonder when slave law of 1850; and we hereby express our conviction, that both honesty and justice demand the enactment of a State law which will declare and make such clause of the Constitution, and such Fugitive among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-Slave Law, forever null and void in Vermont, all legislation needed being a declaration that no fugitive slave shall ever be taken from the Green Moun-

Resolved, That the flamentable fact, that in our State there is very little lively interest or zeal felt in the cause of the slave, together with much opposition to the true friends of universal freedom, is owing greatly to the sinful silence or opposition of the press, both secular and religious; and we hereby express our carnest hope that the friends of humanity and pure religion may use every effort to circulate those jour-nals that are bold and uncompromising in their testimony against slavery and its supporters.

The fourth annual Mednesday, Oct. 17, and was sembled at Bradford, Wednesday, Oct. 18, and the Court of the Government of the

against a Virginia mob in defence of freedom, deserve well of the human race, and are entitled to our pro-found admiration and gratitude, which we can never the omens are with us. Forward! pay until this guilty people shall come to repent in the sackcloth and ashes of humiliation—resuming faithfully the great work which John Brown died to promote, not ceasing in their efforts until, through justice and the law of the living God, there shall be proclaimed to the American bondman an universal

litical and social privileges, is not the result of a be- lieve there are multitudes of noble men and women lief in the natural inferiority of the negro, nor is in the Southern section of our country, who would prejudicial against color, but simply the universal gladly rejoice to strike off the fetters of the slave.

protest of enlightened mankind against the condition We believe that solemn prayer has ascended to heavof slavery, whether forced or voluntary.

satisfaction and conviction of the audience.

was made by Rev. Mr. Johnston upon the immoral and guilty complicity of the Republican party, and while our hearts melt with pity, we are urged by stronger motives than ever, for their sakes, to labor in the cause of Emancipation. South. He was followed by Mr. Remond and Mr.

The audience in the evening, which had graduvention, crowded the large hall to overflowing, and of the day, gather her daughters and family domestics vention, crowded the large hall to overflowing, and listened for nearly three hours to extended addresses around her—not to teach her domestics to read, for this was forbidden by the law—but to teach them the from Mr. Heywood and Mr. Douglass-the former showing, by an analysis of the political and ecclesiastical life of the nation, that all organizations under the Federal Government must necessarily be a conspiracy against impartial liberty—and hence that the logi- of a sincere disposition on the other, to elevate the cal result of the anti-slavery principle is, 'No Union condition of those poor dependents. We have held with Slaveholders,' in both Church and State; and many a free conversation with those of this class on the latter exposing, in an eloquent and telling speech, the subject, as both a social and political evil. We the prejudice against color, and the doctrine and have thought alike, and talked alike, and wept practice of caste, which is the cleaving curse of the as we have talked, that there was no relief from this American people. The contributions amounted to \$16.80. For unexplained reasons, the friends from his place on Sunday, invoke a special blessing a distance did not strend the Convention so generally as was confidently expected. But the citizens of clty to the slave condemned in no measured terms. Bradford and vicinity gave it their presence—in many instances their hearty co-operation. The speakers from abroad will not soon forget the generous and overflowing hospitality of those Green Mountain the moral character, to soothe in sickness, and to ers, who comprise almost the only Disunion Abolitionists in the State, and under the efficient leadership of dissolution. But we have also known a good and Rev. N. R. Johnston, are constant and unwearied in fair form, of complexion nearly white, with natutheir devotion to the cause, freely, and in some cases ral gifts of mind to fit her, when cultivated, for the with their whole families, leaving their homes and farms circles of the refined; she from out the loins of a to be present at the Convention. This brave little wealthy and influential planter, a native of one of the sect, which, rising above the appalling indifference most puritanic States in New England, a resident of and gross immoralities of the American Church, and twenty years in the South, her mother a slave, and the huckstering complicity of the Federal States with slavery, has for more than half a century disciplined citizen of a State, must have the protection of the not only all slaveholders, but all supporters and apol- law. His 'property' must be held sacred. From ogists of slavery under the government, is worthy of caprice or interest he may, under the sanction of

LETTER FROM JUDGE COLLAMER. WOODSTOCK, Vt., Oct. 5, 1860.

me to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, at Brad-obliterate him from her tablets; but his memory re-

cal parties for the abolition of slavery; to use moral of the statute-book, to read the laws touching the and religious means to bring about such a state of matter of slavery. We have felt the force of the public opinion in our country as will result in the question lying in the mind of the legislator, as to how destruction of this enormous evil.'

No just man can reasonably object to the fair and tion with so foul awrong; and, as we have read and candid use of moral and religious means to bring about a sound and cruelty has arisen out of the words, and sent the irresistible conviction to the mind, that all justice and nobility of soul must first potism, crushing down into interminable and hopeless bondage millions of immortal men and women, robbing them of every right, and rendering life itself a grievous curse, and then compelling all who live ungrierous curse, and then compelling all who live under that despotism to become soldiers to shoot down
and extended benevolence, directed by enlightened

Supreme Court of a State, to answer to the charge of
burglary, when it was a well known fact,—known as prudence. Such, I suppose, are the means which you well to the court and community as the shining of intend to use; and for the success of such means, you the sun,—that a white man, the principal in this are entitled to the prayers of all good men. are entitled to the prayers of all good men.

that meeting, even if I believed my presence there guilt upon his soul, the august (!) tribunal, shielded would be of public service, which I much doubt. I am at work inside the political aspect of slavery, and my efforts are exceed to record to the slave a chattention is engrossed with the political aspect of slavery, and my efforts are exceed to record to the slave, but only inside the august (1) fround, snieded by the same unjust code that made this slave a chattention is engrossed with the political aspect of slavery, and my efforts are exceed to record to the slave, but only inside the made this slave a chattential to the slave. and my efforts are exerted to prevent its extension, as but only imprisonment to the white man-we have an element of political power. This I regard as my seen him among spectators, himself a spectator, turn present mission in the cause of liberty and benevo-

lence. I am, respectfully,
Your humble servant, J. COLLAMER.

REV. N. R. JOHNSTON.

LETTER FROM MR. GARRISON. ever advocated is embodied in the 58th chapter of grow out of the barbarous system of slavery. No Resolved, That the legislation of Vermont, respecting the surrender of fugitives, is ambiguous or evathat all men are created equal; that they are endowed shall this painful connection with slavery exist? by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that piness." Hence, my religion forbids my having any complicity with slavery, and my patriotism compels me to inscribe upon my banner the motto, 'No Union with Slaveroupers!' Hence, whatever stands in The Record says: the way of the emancipation of those in bondage, no matter what may be its pretensions or claims, is repugnant to justice and at war with the rights of our common humanity; and no quarter should be given to it. Tell me not of the sacredness of a pro-slavery church, or the value of a pro-slavery government: they are both inherently and incurably corrupt, and descree hot inherently and incurably corrupt, and descree no countenance, but rather to be execrated. I care both inherently and incurably corrupt, and deserve no countenance, but rather to be execrated. I care not whither the principles of liberty lead, nor to what results. They may cost property, reputation, life itself, but without them there is no hope of human re-

an unnatural state of society, to break his fetters and latitude,' but it abhors the claim of property in man lift himself up to the dignity of manhood, though the as much in Carolina as in Kansas, and the traffic in Government, the pimps and panders of this foul conspiracy against justice, be blotted from the face of the South, and sustains a Union cemented with the earth forever. Resolved, That John Brown and his brave com-patriots, who threw their lives in self-forgetfulness ness her hands clean of this appalling iniquity will terminate the conflict, and usher in the jubilee!

Yours, in every struggle for the right,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Rev. N. R. Johnston.

SLAVERY A SOCIAL EVIL.

In no captious spirit would we pen a line on the gigantic wrong of slavery. Human nature, both at Resolved, That the cruel proscription and hatred the North and the South, is ever the same. We which excludes colored men from the exercise of po- would not assume superior wisdom or piety. We been from out the heart of many a true and loving A Mr. Whipple, of St. Johnsbury, took issue on the mother, that her sons and daughters might be saved from the soul-destroying influences generated in the Constitution, and proceeded to make a speech in defence of Lysander Spooner's theory of interpreta- rather, with his own hand, bind around the windingtion. He was pointedly and conclusively answered sheet and lay his son silently in the grave, than to see by Mr. Heywood and Mr. Remond, to the apparent his character blasted by the mildew of slavery. And when such men and women plead necessity, that they In the afternoon, an earnest and searching speech are the creatures of circumstance, that they are the was made by Rev. Mr. Johnston upon the immoral innocent sufferers from the follies of their ancestors,

We well know what slavery is. We have lived among it, and seen it from various points of view. We have seen a refined and Christian matron, at the close use of the needle. We have many a time seen this We have seen gentle offices performed, kind words both the victims of his brutal passion. He, the legal law, sell to another as vile as himself the victims of his lust; or, when the sands of life are wellnigh run, he may dispose of their persons as his conscience dictates. No public scorn visits him in life. No special DEAR SIR,-I have yours of the 24th ult., inviting tears are shed over his grave. Memory would fain mains, one among many similar, and each telling their You say, 'Our object is to work outside the politi- silent tale of horror. We have turned over the leaves white people shall be best protected in their connec-

My engagements would not permit me to attend among spectators, audaciously facing, with all the ing in its every word the condemnation of this poor tool or accomplice. When this deed was perpetrated, no white man save one was knowing to it. Slaves only therefore, could offer evidence; a slave cannot, by law, testify against a white man, and of course

there was no proof of the really guilty one. This Bosron, October 15th, 1860. judicial farce, with sombre vision of court and jury, My DEAR FRIEND,-Nothing but the lack of voice, was protracted through many days. The charge, al! in consequence of a bronchial difficulty which com- ex parte, as it must necessarily be, was made. The work to do in Vermont, as is evinced by the prevailing prejudice against color; the want of sympathy for
the suffering slave; the acquiescence of church-memto Vermont, two years ago, is fragrant and pleasurto Vermont, as is evinced by the prevailing prejudice against color; the want of sympathy for
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to Vermont, as is evinced by the prevailing prejudice against color; the want of sympathy for
the vermont of the prevailing prejudice against color; the want of sympathy for
the vermont of the vermon able to this hour. Wherever I travelled, I found gator to this crime retired. After a few days, this mpromises of the Constitution; their refusal to de- kind friends and hospitable treatment, and a disposi- unfortunate man was brought from jail to court to remand the abelition of slavery in the South; the tion to give me a candid hearing on the part of such ceive his doom. The presiding judge, a prominent silence or the timidity of the pulpit in reference as came to listen. It is true, very many stood aloof, member of a Christian church, the expositor of the law to slavery and pro-slavery institutions; the acqui- and would not attend, owing to a deep-seated yet the personification of justice, arose in his place, and groundless prejudice, which led them to imagine that ordered the prisoner to stand. The first sentence, my sentiments were of a pestilent character, and my like the first sad stroke of the funeral bell, still rings purposes subversive of the very foundations of socie- in our ear. It was this: Bill, this Court, after anxious ty! Had they done me the simple justice to listen to deliberation, has come to the solemn conclusion that In view of these things, we hereby pledge ourselves that we will not cease to labor in this good work until Vermont is free from all complicity with slavery, and the last vestige of this curse and crime driven from his life on Calvary. The only abolitionism I have more evidence of the difficulties and atrocities which

done by. I 'hold these truths to be self-evident: Northern men turn abolitionists? How much longer

O, 'the glorious Union'! Where is it?

Mr. Douglass subsequently presented the followling:

Resolved, That while we would deplore, as a great
calamity, any other than a peaceable abolition of slavery in this country, yet we must still continue to
hold it to be a duty which we owe the slave, as well
as the freeman, whose liberty is and angered by such
self, but without them there is no hope of human redemption, and Christ will have died in vain. In such
a struggle, compromise is the worst policy, and subversive of all right.

The work before us is not the limitation but the extinetion of slavery. Ours is not a geographical conscience, 'bounded by 36 degrees, 30 minutes, North

North

Southern Hospitality.—The brother-in-law of
Rev. C. M. Tyler, of this place, embarked for Georgia
on the steamer from Philadelphia. Though very discreet in the expression of his opinion, he was not permitted to remain a day in the city of Savannah withbanners. He returned by the next steamer, much impressed with Southern liberality and political liberty.

Natick Observer.

James Redpath was the recipient of a popular ova-tion at Port au Prince, on the 27th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. The Progres says:—

'James Redpath—such is the name that we now seek to specially honor—James Redpath, one of the most active members of the Abolitionist party—James Redpath, the indefatigable Emanuipationist—the friend of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry—the companion of the heroic John Brown, whose memory he has embalmed in glowing words.'

Thursday, September 27th, was the day, and the large Hotel des Antilles the place chosen for the ovation, so marked by true confidence and hearty cordiality.

M. J. M. Duval, President of the Senate, opened

AN INTERESTING LECTURE — In our special column

being always understood to be inferior to the class whom he represents. Perhaps, I have one qualification for the duty: following no leader but my own conscience, I belong to no Anti-Slavery sect, and have, therefore, no sectarian partialities or dislikes. I secept with all my sgul the Anti-Slavery idea, but reject with equal force all attempts to enforce conformity in translating it. Following this idea, I recognize as Abolitionists many whom other Abolitionists reject, and refuse to recognize as Abolitionists, some who loudly enough claim the honorable name.

Gentlemen, they are a noble company whom you

Gentlemen, they are a noble company whom you have insisted that I shall represent; so noble, that, if it had been possible, I would have preferred to have remained in their rear, rather than be called on to speak for them. Infused with their holy idea of the unity of races—of a common childhood before a common father—whites, blacks, and men of color, they work, each in his own way, but, even when in seeming conflict, in essential harmony for the realization of their heaven-born faith. John Brown and his followers found such a faith worth dying for, and his

lowers found such a faith worth dying for, and his survivors, and Abolitionists of every rank, have long since found that it is a faith worth living for. Soon may it universally prevail throughout the world!

I know that it will soon triumph in the United States—that Slavery there must soon perish before it. The doom of that cruel barbarism, pronounged from the beginning, now rapidly approaches its fulfillment. Ages ago a Persian poet said, 'Beware of the groans of the worlded heart for a single size, on overture. of the wounded heart, for a single sigh can overturn the world. The sighs of the slave, the prayers of their friends, the voice of the blood of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry, have been heard in the judgment hall of the Eternal, and the death-sentence of the great or the Elernal, and the death-scheduled the great iniquity must speedily be executed. Whether peace-fully as in Jamaica, or with blood as in Hayti, I hope that, ere many years have passed, we shall see Slavery numbered among the things that were, and are not. In behalf of the Abolitionists, who seek, by peace-

In behalf of the Abolitionists, who seek, by peaceful means, to eradicate Slavery, I thank you, Haytians, for your sympathy; in behalf of my dear friends, the survivors of Harper's Ferry and the family of John Brown, I gratefully thank you, benefactors, for your generous donations; and in behalf of those earnest Anti-Slavery men who believe that the bondman must be liberated by force, and are prepared to aid him, I thank you, Hayti, land of Petion and of Dessalines, for the lesson that your history laches, and the hope that it inspires.

Before resuming my seat, I will ask you to add still further to my obligations to you by joining me in a

To Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality—To the Liberty of all men; to the Fraternity of all races, and the Equality, in rights, of all men and all races throughout all the world. President Geffrard was not present, but sent to the

Among other sentiments offered during the evening were the following:—

'Honor, honor, honor to Thaddeus Hyatt, the fervent Abolitionist, the soldier of the great cause, the ostle of humanity, the friend of John Brown

'To M. de Lamartine, the great Philosopher of the Nineteenth Century. May the illustrious writer, who has already given so many proofs of his sympathy for the Haytians, always show himself to be a worthy apostle of the liberty of the blacks. Let the name of this defender of the African cause be upon our lips as it is in our hearts; his devotion to the noble cause he defends renders him more and more worthy of our

admiration.

'To Monsieur de Lanartine, the courageous defender of the children of Africa!'

After the dinner, Mr. Redpath was escorted by a torehight procession to the bark Lex, and hailed with

A decree of perpetual banishment has been issued against Salomon, ex-Minister of Soulouque.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursuay.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursuay.

In the Supreme Court, David Gibbs sued out a writ of habeas corpus to try the question of freedom of a colored boy named Henson, about twelve years of age, and alleged to be illegally deprived of his liberty. Lewis Brace, in answer to the writ, stated that he was the owner of the boy, and was taking him from Virginia, his former residence, to Missouri; that the boat on which he was travelling had stopped at the clincinnati landing and tied up to the shore, against his wishes.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young woman acquainted with Book-keeping, both double and single entry, desires a situation as an Amanuensis, or otherwise to do any writing or copying. Inquire of R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office. A SLAVE REMANDED TO HIS MASTER PROM OHIO. The Cincinnati papers of Thursday report a case of the rendition of a slave to his master from that city. In the Supreme Court, David Gibbs sued out a writ

the river.

In the course of the decision it was remarked, that,
while we should carefully maintain our own rights,
yet the courts must also see to it that the rights of
our neighbors were not infringed. The sheriff was
directed to return the boy to his owner on the boat.

Mn. Toombs at Montgomery, (Ala.) Oct. 27.

Mn. Toombs at Montgomery. Mr. Toombs spoke to an audience of 2000 persons here last night. He urged resistance to death in the event of the election of Lincoln.

GEORGIA MILITIA. Major-General John W. A. Sanford, of the 3d division, Georgia militia, has made his report to the Governor. He represents his division to be in a state of complete disorganization; its regiments, battalions and companies unofficered, and their strength unknown.

The New Orleans Picayane states that the emigration of free colored people from Louisiana to Hayti, since the establishment of President Geffrard's government, has assumed such an importance that a steamer has been placed for the first time in the line between New Orleans and Hayti. She will sail for Haytian ports on the first of November, and continue making regular trips until, as contemplated, she will be bought by the Haytian Government.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR propositions, theological, moral, historical and apecularities, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by since the establishment of President Geffrard's government, has assumed such as importance that a story of the palpade and striking self-contradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God. Third edition. Price 15 cents, post-paid. Eight for a dollar.

A. J. DAVIS & CO., Oct. 5—6m.

Oct. 5—6m.

274 Canal street, New York.

To the undersigned would respectfully give no-tice, that he has prepared a Lecture on 'The Early History of the Art of Printing,' and would refer, by

Hon. Charles W. Uphan, Salem;
Hon. Stephen H. Phillads, "
Wendell Phillips, Esq., Reston;
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston;
Rev. James W. Thompson, D. D., Jamaica Plain.

CHARLES W. FELT, Salem, Mass., or at 46 Court Street, Room No. 20, Boston.

M. J. M. Duval, President of the Senate, opened the exercises by saying:

'Gentlemen: On this occasion let us give a new testimony of acknowledgment to all those who preach the doctrines of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The first toast is to him whose incessant labors for the triumph of the sacred cause of Liberty, and the regeneration of the African race, we desire to honor—Mr. James Redpath.'

An Interesting Lecture.—In our special column of to-day will be found a notice of a lecture on the Early History of the Art of Printing, prepared for delivery during the approaching season. Mr. Felt is the inventor of a type-setting machine, which has excited much interest during the past few months, and received no little comment in the various papers. Mr. James Redpath.' Mr. James Redpath.'

Mr. Redpath, in reply, delivered a speech in English, which was rendered in French, as he spoke, by a gentleman present. It is thus reported:

Gentleman — French is the spoke, by a gentleman present. It is thus reported:

Gentleman — French is the spoke, by a gentleman present at this your sumptuous banquet to-night, had it been tendered as a personal homage; and it was only with the extremest diffidence that I accepted your invitation, when profered to me in a representative capacity. Leave he has a representative capacity.

only with the extrement diffidence that I accepted your invitation, when proffered to me in a representative capacity. Jonah had not a greater desire to evade his mission than I this exhibition of your kindness; and, indeed, I had prepared to avail myself of his peculiar policy—by running to another port. But, like the old prophet, I was unsuccessful; for your committee instantly seized the ship—and thus anchored me here to-night.

Not even this energetic generosity of my friends would have induced me to be here, had the tribute been a personal one; for it is to the generals, not to the soldiers of freedom that such testimonials are due; and that, too, after the victory is won, not while the battle is still fiercely waging. I have never claimed to be other than a private in the war; and although, as such, I have tried to do my duty, I can permit no public honors. I appear, therefore, as a representative of the American Abolitionists, after the American Congressional fashion—that is to say, the representative being always understood to be inferior to the class whom he represents. Perhaps, I have one qualification for head the provement, in all its bearings, a matter of considerable study, and has obtained much curious information in regard to it, which will doubtless be presented in an agreeable manner, and can scarcely fail to prove interesting. He is a young man of talent and education, and bids fair to make his mark as a lecturer as well as inventor. We wish him all success in his enterprise.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY CON-WENTION.

The second Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Michigan will be held in Adrian, commencing on Saturday, the 17th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the anniversacion our movement, done of lecture committees to the advertisement, in one lederure committees to t

The second Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Michigan will be held in Adrian, commencing on Saturday, the 17th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the anniversaries of our movement, during the last twelve months, in all the States that observe them, have been of the most interesting and encour-aging character. Let every Michigan Abolitionist endeavor to see to it that this shall not be an excep-

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Josephine Grip-Fing, Parker Pillsbury, and Giles B. Stebbins. Adrian, Oct. 25.

IF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusett iety, will speak at
Sunday, Nov. 11.
Tuesday, 13.
Vednesday, 14.
Thursday, 15. Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth Port, Osterville, Centreville, Friday, Sunday, "18, Tuesday, 20. Wednesday, 21. Thursday, 22. Hyannis, Brewster, Dennis, Bast Dennis, Harwich,

Sunday, H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Weymouth, Sunday, P. M. and eve'g, Nov. 4.
East Bridgewater, Thursday eve'g, 8.
West Bridgewater, Friday, 4. 9. West Bridgewater, Friday, Morth Abington, Sunday afternoon, East evening,
Marlboro', Wednesday eve'g,
Feltonville, Thursday Thursday Friday,

WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY. The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at West Brookfield, on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 17 and 18. Rev. Sanuel May, Jr., H. Ford Douglass, E. H.

MEDWAY .- WM. WELLS BROWN will speak East Medway, Sunday, Nov. 4.

LYCEUM LECTURES.—Dr. JOHN S. Rock prepared to deliver the following lectures before yeeums:—

1. 'The Unity of the Human Races.' 1. 'The Lights and Shadows of African Life.'
3. 'Woman the Intellectual equal of Man.' Please address Dr. J. S. Rock, 83 Southac street,

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES. A Rare Opportunity for Ladies.

MRS. YOUNG, M. D., Graduate of Penn Medical University, Philadelphia, on Faidax, Nov. 2. at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mercantile Hall, Summer Street, will deliver a highly important and most instructive Special Lecture to Ladies on Female Organism, giv-Redpath.'
'Honor, a thousand times honor to the memory of our well-beloved brother and our excellent friend, John Brown, the illustrious martyr of the cause of African freedom. May be enjoy the benediction of God.'
Let us drink to the Master of Thought, to the

African freedom. May be copy,
God.'
Let us drink to the Master of Thought, to the
King of Poesy, to the grandest and most beautiful
personification of modern democracy—let us drink to
Utero-Gestation, illustrated by thirty-two different
Magnified Models, showing the development from the
largest

commencement to the termination of the period.

This splendid Anatomical Apparatus—the largest and most expensive ever owned or exhibited by a woman—was imported from Paris by Mrs. Young, especially for illustrating her Lectures.

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The value of these Lectures to Women, old or young, cannot be estimated by money. No female, of whatever age, from ten to seventy-five, should allow any trifling matters of business to prevent her attendance. Thousands have regretted that they did not, when the opportunity had passed.

Admission to each Lecture, 25 cents.

Boston, Nov. 2.

LITTLE CHILDREN can be furnished with board and kindly cared for at No. 1 Newland (out of Dedham) street, by Mrs. J. M. SPEAR.

that the boy was found within our justified that the boy was found within our justified as slavery could not exist in Ohio under her constitution and laws, he must be declared free.

Judge Gholson announced the decision, (the other members of the court, Judges Carter, Mellon and Collins concurring.) and held that, although the jurisdiction of our courts extended for many purposes to boats on the Ohio river, the citizens of Virginia and other States bordering on the south had a right to the free navigation of the river; that the stopping of boats and tying up at the landing was a necessary incident to the right of free navigation, and as such, rested on a higher basis than the mere jurisdiction of the river.

DIED—In this city, on Thursday afternoon, 25th itt, Mrs. Marx, wife of Mr. Ephraim Willer, formerly of Stoneham, aged 66. In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, friend and neighbor, she was most exemplary; and from an early period she took an abiding interest in the cause of the oppressed in our land. Her sufferings were severe and long protracted, but borne with wonderful fortitude and patience. On Saturday afternoon, 25th itt., Mrs. Marx, wife of Mr. Ephraim Willer, formerly of Stoneham, aged 66. In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, friend and neighbor, she was most exemplary; and from an early period she took an abiding interest in the cause of the oppressed in our land. Her sufferings were severe and long protracted, but borne with wonderful fortitude and patience. On Saturday afternoon, 45th

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THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and suffering in this world are the result of derangement of the physical system, consequent upon a weakness and impaired condition of the astural forces.

The principal vital force is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived from the food we est: but, if from any cause or derangement, the necessary amount of iron is not taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers, and unless the deficiency is supplied, all the natural powers are weakened, and sometimes to a degree which brings on entire prostration of the physical and mental forces. Then follows every imaginable complaint, all arising, however, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood. Among these are Dyspepsia, Nereous Debibly, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scropila, Pilessi Skin Diseases of every description, Tendency to Consumption, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Prolapsus Uteri, and diseases of the female system generally, and all complaints accompanied by treakness or prestration of physical and mental energy. In all these easea, THE PERUVIAN SYRUP has effected the most astonishing cures, and the great secret of the wonderful success is, the simple fact that it at once supplies the deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, Iron in the Blood.

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The statements of cures which are publish-The statements of cures which are published in our pamphlet may be relied on as strictly true in every case, in proof of which, we will, at any time, on application, show the original fetters and statements of the persons cured.

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WALKER, WISE & COMPANY, Oct. 26. 246 Washington street, Boston.

LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY. 274 Washington Street, Boston.

THE Second Annual Course of Lectures will com-mence on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860. LECTURERS. WALTER BURNHAM, M. D., on Practice of Medicine

and Surgery.
Susan R. Capen, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Surgical Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica.
SARAH W. SALISBURY, M. D., Anatomy and Hygiene. Intending students will apply to Dr. W. S. BROWN, 15 Congress Street, Boston, Oct. 5. 4wis

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This is the most brilliant novel ever written in America. It is of an anti-slavery character, and altogether the most fascinating story of the kind yet published. I volume, 12 mo. Ready first of November.

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ODORE PARKER. 'Few deeds are equal to his words. His prose was a half-battle.'—[Jean Paul Richter on Martin Luther. One volume, 12mo.

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Embracing the tributes to his memory, by Emerson, Phillips, Garrison, J. F. Clark, W. E. Channing, May, Alger, Belcher, Frothingham, Conway, Higginson, Wheelock, Charles Sumner, G. W. Curtis, &c., &c., with a biographical sketch.

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WOULD inform the public that he has taken a most commodious manison in Fairmound, Milton, (seven miles from Boston on the Providence railroad,) where he is propared to give Hydrópathic and Kinnisipathic treatment. Et Discasse of Females specially attended to. Office in Boston, 13 Avery Nited.

13 Patients visited anywhere in New England, as usual. Oct. 12.

Wield's above poor Afric's child. Smiling in the happy faces Of your children, glad and free, Could you smiling thus caress them If bereft of liberty?

On my daughter's form of beauty, On her changing, pensive face, I can look but with a shudder— Patal is her maiden grace! For unto a doom abhorrent I must see my pure one go: And my lips, in forced silence, Close upon my heart's deep woe. And my sons ?-Alas! that ever

Unto me the sacred name And the feelings of a mother Should call forth the blush of shame! Woods me! for fear and terror Round me cast their darkening spell; O'er the hearts of all who love me, roods the shadow of farewell,

Sacred ties of home and kindred. Riven by the cruel hand : Chained in bondage everlasting, By the freemen of this land ! Heart oppressed and soul down-tr Where for comfort can I flee? Only unto Thee, Great Master! Thou wilt grant my liberty.

Oh, my husband! long departed To the free and sunny land; See, I wear the troth-plight token Of his true love on my hand! Tears of bitterness and sorrow, Such as happy wives ne'er know, For my woman's love and honor, O'er its golden memories flow.

Oh, my manly sons! that never Will these weeping eyes behold: What availed my bitter sorrow,
'Gainst the ruling power of gold? Are they sleeping in the valley? Have they to the mountains fled? Have they reached the land of freedom Have they homeward, heavenward sped?

Oh, my daughters! pure and lovely, With the white blood in your veins; Are you dwelling yet in penance, Soul-crushed by your gilded chains? Or discarded, when the glory Of your youthful prime is o'er, Do you weep above your children, For the dreaded doom in store?

I am lonely, wives and mothers ! I am of my all bereft; Not a joy-gleam of the future To my mother-heart is left ! Can you calmly hear of sorrows, Bear with anguish such as mine, Folding to your happy bosoms Children free by right divine?

Northern women! let me tell you That the boon of liberty Is to me and mine accorded By God's merciful decree. In my breast the love of freedom. As in yours, exultant beats: That my inmost soul is consciou Of the sacred charm that greets

In your happy homes the mother, Honored by the nation's voice :-O'er my foredoomed hapless children, How can such as I rejoice? Round us laws unjust are framing Prison-bars that never yield To the angel-touch of pity, For our fate from birth is sealed.

Happy sons and careless daughters ! ildren of the loving God! Hear my supplicating prayer ! Wielded by unholy despots! May the holy stars of freedom Shed their glory o'er my tomb! Cottage Rest, Lynn, Oct. 24, 1860.

LINES. BY AUGUSTINE CALDWELL O shame! that e'en within the shade Of hallowed Bunker Hill. There yet are icy hearts that forge The chains of Slavery still ! Hearts, too, that know the charms of home, And all the sweets of earth, Yet blight the simple joys that spring

For the Liberator.

O sacred soil! once wet with blood Of whole-souled men and true; Warmed by the sun's reviving beam Refreshed by evening dew ; When will the brighter season dawn, That we shall find no trace Of the dark stain new broadly spread Upon our country's face ?

Around their brother's hearth.

Who that doth for a moment think Of all the slave must bear,-The weary hours of cheerless toil, The darkness of despair,-But feels within a strong desire To lend a helping hand, To break his chain, and purge the soil From every tyrant band? No spirit true will shrink with fear, Or for a moment quail, While there is wafted to the em A bondman's plaintive wail. And he who has a tender heart Will labor as he can, And in the cause of Right and Truth

HARVEST HYMN. O, happy day, returned once more, With golden plenty still replete! As though she never gave before-Earth pours her treasures at our feet!

Salem, Oct. 17, 1860.

Oh, thanks to God, whose love abides, And scatters bounties everywhere; Who in the heart of nature hides

The germ of his unfailing care. More rich than Autumn's robe of leaves Should be the garments of our praise; And ampler than her ample sheaves

The charities that crown our days. More fragrant than the meadow's breath The incense of our souls should rise; From Life's rude alters wreathed by Faith

With berrowed bloom from Paradise. Oh, clearly, then, could we behold In flowers that fade, and fruits that fall, Sweet hints, which earthly gifts enfold, Of treasures stored in Heaven for all!

THE LIBERATOR.

'A GOSPEL SERMON.'

The performance of necessary work prevented me from hearing the first of two sermons preached by some of the best works in regard to it. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, at the Music Hall in Boston. Chancing to meet that truly Christian minister in the intervening week, I asked what to the Sabbath, is the following:what was to be his subject on the following Sunday, October 21st. He replied that he intended to preach 'a Gospel sermon'; and I told him that I was very glad to hear it, since it was that characteristic which

preaching of Theodore Parker.

After remarking that the highest kind of proof is

2. The next best discussion is found in the lent truths, lying at the foundation of true religion:

1. That there is a God, perfect in every imaginable in the Melodeon, March 23d and 24th, 1848.'—168 dent truths, lying at the foundation of true religion : excellence, on whom we are dependent, and to pages-paper covers. whom we are responsible.

possessed of inalienable rights; and that He has very Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston.

made each to be spiritually and personally indepen
3. The best brief treatise, or tract, proving from the

rights (involving a corresponding duty on the part the author, in Philadelphia, of any one who has the power) is to have his suf- 4. An admirable brief exposition of this subject

Mr. May remarked that the creeds of the popular re- volume is called- Essays on some of the Difficulties ligion had been devised by men living under despot- in the Writings of St. Paul.' Essay V .- On the of man; that, having been educated to revere and entire abolition of the Mosaic Law, including the obey power, irrespective of right, they had imagined Decalogue, by the establishment of the Gospel. And and described their God as having the characteristics a long note appended to that Essay shows, as conthorized, by power, to practise the most flagrant dis- that Jewish Decalogue imposes no obligation whatregard of justice, and as actually following 'his own ever upon Christians, but that the New Testament will' in violation of the plainest dictates of recti- abolishes the Sabbath altogether, and that no part of tude as well as of benevolence. He said that the be- the Bible requires, or countenances, the observance of lievers in these creeds will naturally lead selfish Sunday as a Sabbath. lives, in imitation of their God; and that, in con-

tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of bers of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union.

Theodore Parker. Great, said he, as are the obliga-By Henry C. Wright. Boston, 1848.'-47 pages.-I tions of the world to that noble man, it is indebted fear this excellent tract also is out of print to him for nothing more than for his vindication of 6. Stone Him to Death !-- or, The Jewish and the character of God. If men's ideas of God are low, Christian Dispensations Compared and Contrasted. their aspirations cannot be high. Hence it is most New York: W. A. Townsend and Co. 1859.'-107 important that God should be shown to them as He pages, paper covers. really is, as scrupulous in the performance of His duties as in the exaction of theirs, and as never using Westminster Review, one entitled 'Septenary Insti-

The principle of retributive justice is the foundanity as well as in time. Well-doing, in all regions and under all periods of His administration, necessarily tends to happiness-ill-doing, to misery. Thus,

attempted this in two ways, by rushing into two op- your letter gave rise. posite extremes. Some, by denying the existence of

man. And it will be accomplished, in the case of every kind of weapons which you expect them to carry.' individual. Beyond the grave, as here, sin will bring In this you show yourself not a little befogged. forth evil, and righteousness will tend to welfare; and You are too hopeful in relation to Mr. Lincoln's adthese tendencies will ultimately bring all sentient ministration, should he be the next incumbent. This beings into willing conformity with that rule of right has betrayed you into an attempt to play the caricato which God's will also conforms itself,

I must enter my protest against one expression used by Mr. May, because it gives countenance to one of publican party would bind the Lincoln Administrathe mischievous errors taught by the clergy of that tion to protect Mr. Garrison in the publication of

designed to reform the sinners who are subjected to the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and a it-and which is to endure forever without exciting free press.' But your argument that they will come even compassion, much less help, either in the up to this standard is, that they will have the power Heavenly Father, or the most loving and tender of to do so, if they elect their man. Such logic is by his 'elected' children-Mr. May said, 'If the Bible no means convincing. teaches it, then is the Bible no longer worthy of our | Convince the friends of impartial freedom that Mr.

of the clergy, that the Bible is a unitary document, in solid column to his support. But, sir, we judge of everywhere consistent with itself, and next, their de- the future by the past. In our Legislature last winceitful theory that, if not accepted as a whole, it must ter, it was the Republicans that killed the Personal be rejected as a whole. Both these ideas are directly Liberty Bill. They have sacrificed principle to gain at variance with the truth.

of one mind, (as it is deceptively represented and ex- No, sir, Mr. Smith's mission is not fulfilled. It tensively believed,) is the union of two collections of will require something more than Republican pledges books, written by people of two different and conflict- to prove that we are not still in the deepest 'night ing religions. And not only do numerous irre- of our history'! Mr. Smith's great influence is as consilable discrepancies between its parts disprove the much needed now as a pioneer influence, as it ever hypothesis of its being a symmetrical whole, but there was. And he does well to complain of his old friends is not the slightest reason to believe that any one of for being satisfied with such husks as Republican the forty or fifty writers of these several parts (ex- pledges have already proved themselves to be. tending over a period of many centuries) ever once A new forest, under the name of Republicanism supposed that his particular work would ever be bound is springing up where Mr. Smith had cleared away in one volume with any other of these works; still the old pro-slavery wilderness; and, from the nature lection of Christian writers, in question; and least of to be homogeneous with the former. all, with the union of these two collections which we now have, entitled 'The Bible.'

If the existence of an endless hell is taught or as sumed by any of these writers, (as it seems to be by some of them,) this does not show that even they wrote no good or true things; it only shows that we should follow the counsel of Paul, and, instead of ac- Hard Work, cepting that particular treatise as authoritative, line H. Dall, the second edition of which has just prove it, and hold fast only that in it which is good, been issued from the press of Walker, Wise & Co., But it is about to say that the existence of such an Boston. It was published simultaneously with a error in two, or three, or ten of these writers should discredit the forty or fifty other writers in these two collections. Each of them must be judged by his own merits and demerits; and the right rule in regard to each of them is—'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

errors in the Bible; and its truths are those that we it having been welcomed by the public, eliciting can least afford to lose or to disregard. If some of favorable criticisms from the North British Review, its books are of an inferior, even of a trivial, characteristic between the area welcomed by the public, eliciting favorable criticisms from the North British Review, the Christian Examiner, and other able and high-toned periodicals, while at the same time its inter, others are most precious statements of religious truth. We cannot afford to lose them. Let us then beware, even by a casual expression, of favoring an error so enormous as the clerical hypothesis that the has failed to meet with an appreciation commen-

COLORED INVENTORS, ARTISANS, ETC. We are happy to record the fact, that at the Mechanics' Fair py to record the fact, that at the Mechanics' Fair recently held in this city, there were several articles contributed by colored men and women—among them, a Portable Range, invented by Joseph Scarlett; the author of this volume has dealt with a masterly a specimen of Frame Gilding, by Jacob R. Andrews, hand,—gathering from the whole range of history, both of Boston; and a wax-work composition—' Garancient and medieval, as well as from all ranks den of Paradise'—by Mrs. Edward Richardson, of and orders of society as it now exists, and substantiating the truth of each position, clearly illustration. Medford; -and at the Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition, Joshua B. Smith, of Cambridgeport, received a gratuity for Swan's Orange Pears, of his own

ANTI-SABBATICAL LITERATURE.

A letter, just received, inquires—' Where can I find the best discussion of the Sunday question?'—
As inquiries of this sort are often made, and as the subject is a highly important one, I give a list of 1. The best discussion I know, conducted a

length, and in the most thorough manner, in regard 'The Obligation of the Sabbath: a Discussi tween Rev. J. Newton Brown and Wm. B. Taylor .-

glad to hear it, since it was that engraculated and the This book, edited by Mr. 1aylor, was that caused me so much to admire and value the challenged a discussion of the question, thoroughly This book, edited by Mr. Taylor, who originally

This may be had (very chean, by the quantity 2. That God has made all men equal in rights, and namely, \$10 a hundred,) of R. F. Wallcut, Anti-Sla

dent of his fellows.

Scriptures that there is no such thing as a Christian

3. That God will always himself show respect to Sabbath appointed by God for weekly observance, is the inalienable rights of men, and perform his duties entitled- The Sabbath : By Henry Grew, Philadeltowards them; and that one of man's inalienable phia.' This tract, of 23 pages, may be obtained of

ferings pitied and relieved.

On the ground of reason as well as Scripture, is found in a volume of Archbishop Whately's writings. The ism, unacquainted with, and indifferent to, the rights Abolition of the Law'-proves, conclusively, the of their earthly sovereign, and represented him as au- clusively, not only that the 4th commandment of

This note, with a portion of the Essay to which it sequence of this characteristic, the churches of the belongs, was formerly published in Boston, in a litpopular religion have manifestly not helped forward the tract of 36 pages, now, unfortunately, out of printanything properly called sanctification in their individual members, nor made even an attempt to remove ignorance and prejudice from their pupils.

At the close of his discourse, Mr. May paid a the Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., and to the mem-

This is a reprint of two admirable articles from the power, or exerting authority, irrespective of right. | tutions, the other, Sunday in Great Britain. Any one of these six works is sufficient to show that tion of God's government; retributive justice, exercised alike in this and in all other worlds, and in eter-observance of a weekly Sabbath.—c. x. w.

A WORD TO HON. D. E. SOMES

In a late number of the Liberator, I have seen, fo his administration is always righteous, and its influ- the first time, a letter of yours, addressed to Hon. Gerrit Smith. I have no desire to interfere in a Since, however, the popular religion has always matter between you and Mr. Smith; but we of Cenrepresented God as despotic, jealous, partial, caprital New York regard Mr. Smith as common property clous and vindictive, some men have always sought with us; and, in my own behalf, I desire to place to escape from this monstrous doctrine. They have before you, very briefly, some plain thoughts to which

You say to Mr. Smith, 'You struck out, in the God; some, by exalting his beneficence in the future night of our history, and pushed forward through the world, at the expense of his justice, and representing dark wilderness of bigotry and prejudice, and with all mankind, of whatever character, as brought to a your engineering implements cleared the way for the level of uniform happiness and welfare immediately great army of progress.' This is no less true than after death. Happily, we are not reduced to either of these three alternatives. Trust in the uniform and unchangeable administration of a perfect God, and coninstead of sharing in the victory, you stand hacking formity of our lives to it, are far better than either. away at the old stumps, and censuring the friends of Everlasting progress is the duty and destiny of human rights because they are not armed with the

turist on Mr. Smith.

You aver that the platform and pledges of the Repopular religion whose vices he was exposing.

an anti-slavery paper in Richmond, and Mr. Phillips
Speaking of the dreadful hypothesis of a hell, the
in *stumping the South,' should he wish to do so. lerable sufferings of which are neither suited nor In this I concur. They stand pledged to make good

(Lincoln's administration would perform all that you This expression favors, first, the false statement have pledged it to perform, and they would come forth power, and they will sacrifice principle to retain pow-The Bible, instead of being one book, the product er, despite all your plausibility.

less with the collection of Jewish writers, or the col- of this second growth, we judge that it promises well

Yours, truly, A. HOGEBOOM. Shed's Corners, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1860.

From the Nantucket Inquirer. WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

'Woman's Right to Labor, or Low Wages and lard Work,' is the title of a book by Mrs. Caro-Boston: It was published simultaneously with a very valuable work by the same futhor, entitled 'Historical Pictures Retouched.'
This Vol. condenses into three lectures 'thoughts

which is good.'

Though a comparatively brief period intervene between the first and second edition of this book,-

Bible must be accepted as a whole, or rejected as a whole.—c. x. w.

No work given to the public with a special design to clerate woman has more completely met the wants of the cause, or the subject of which it

treats, than this book.

Many theories which, when abstractedly contiating the truth of each position, clearly illustrating the practical workings of her theory at

every step.

Advocates of woman's cause have a grateful recognition of the indefatigable industry, the im-

portant.

Patiently following the thorny pathway of statistical research to sources of information deeply imbedded in the past, she has opened new veins of thought, and rescued from oblivion facts of deep significance which from the property of the prope thought, and rescued from oblivion facts of deep significance, which, from their complete isolation, have hitherto stood for nothing, and wrought them consecutively, with urtistic skill, into a volume, in support of an incontrovertible theory, based upon a comprehensive and philosophical view of the whole scope of human rights.

The book contains some particulars given by Mrs. Eliza Barney, in a letter to T. W. Higginson, on the vocation of women in Nantucket fifty years ago, and at a later date, which cannot fail to be read with interest. The following extract, the conclusions are considered in which and a demonstration, the like of which, I where 1,200 children from the city schools welcomed him with a demonstration, the like of which, I where 1,200 children from the city schools welcomed him with a demonstration, the like of which, I where I was a demonstration, the like of which, I where I was a demonstration, the like of which, I was never then elsewhere known. With the

and at a later date, which cannot full to be read him with a demonstration, the like of which, I with interest. The following extract, the conclusion of the last lecture, will give the reader an idea of the rare beauty and classic elegance of the style have been showered around the Prince at every last it is written.

We are sorry to say that Elder Stephen Brewer, to whose case we had occasion to refer some eighteen months past, still continues in a contumacious state; and, from disturbing the peace and harmony of the Presbyterian Church of Cortlandville, has become an occasion of contention and hard words in the content of the picture, which is an assemblage of unusual variety and beauty. Nearly one-half was occupied by the twelve bundred school children, who were grouped in a semi-circular amphitheatre, which descended from the highest gallery to the

selves, and his motive for attending. The Session open upon the stage. The rest of the hall was refused to hear him on these points, and as he declined to promise never to repeat the offence, they suspended him from the eldership. He appealed to the Presbytery, which sustained the Session, and from the Presbytery to the Synod, but with no better success. In that body, however, he found many sympathizers, especially as his Christian character some children sat, whispering their delighted expectant country.

THE PRINCE.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

ble to human folly, the visit of the Prince to the States is a deeper and wider thing than it appears

glorious related nation, of whose near kindred America has every reason to be proud. England herself, with all her old historic honors—with garments woven in memorial threads from the looms of Milton, Spenser, Bacon, Shakspeare—comes modestly walking by our doors in the form of a boy just in the fresh morning of his days—modest, simple, kindly—the good son of a good wife and mother—and it is something to make the tear start to see how quickly the American heart felt the pulsation of reontinued strength of intellect. Mr. O. will at and it is something to make the tear start to see how quickly the American heart felt the pulsation of recontinued strength of intellect. Mr. lationship, and the veneration for the dear old, kin-tain, if he lives, his ninetieth birthday dationship, and the veneration for the dear old, kindred blood of fatherland, and the proud remembrance of centuries of united Anglo-Saxon history,

mother.

Every door has been ready to fly open to this young heir of our and their past history, and by courtesy to place the soil of this great new English world as a carpet beneath his feet, and such a generous impulse is not to be confounded with mere snobbishness or toad-eating vulgarity. There is a snobbishness or toad-eating vulgarity. There is a besithy, respectable tone and body to it, and its

which every man of our country acknowledges her ladyhood? Traditions of her kindly nature, of her good sense and discretion, of the exemplary manner in which she has discharged her domestic duties,

mence labor, as well as wide previous culture requi-site to the faithful performance of a work so im-race.

of the rare beauty and classic elegance of the style in which it is written:

'In the ballads of Northern Europe, a loving sister trod out with her bare feet the nettles whose fibre, woven into clothing, might one day restore her brothers into human form.

Your feet are shod, your nettles are gathered! will you trend them out courageously, and so restore to your sisters the nature and the privileges of a blessed humanity? Opportunity is a rare and sacred thing. God seldom offers it trains. general flourish, supply ample description. The your sisters the nature and the privileges of a blessed humanity? Opportunity is a rare and sacred thing. God seldom offers it twice. In the English fields, the little Droseru, or sun-dew, lifts its tiny, crimson head. The delicate buds are clustered in a raceme, to the summit of which they climb, one by one. The topmost bud waits only through the twelve hours of a single day to open. If the sun do not shine, it withers and drops, and gives way to the next aspirant. So it is with the human heart and its purposes. One by one they come to the point of blossoming. If the sunshine of faith and the serene heaven-resolution meet the ripe hour, all is well; but if you faint, repel, delay, they wither at the core, and your crown is stolen from you, your privilege set aside. Essu has sold his birthright, and the pottage has lost its savor. A. G.

CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

We are sorry to say that Elder Stephen Brewer,

an occasion of contention and hard words in the Synod of Onondaga.

Mr. Berwer's offence originally consisted in having neglected his own church in order to hear, of a Sunday afternoon, Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, and G. W. Curtis, who, at different times, had lectured in the village on that day. Being cited for this offence before the Church Session, Mr. Brewer confessed that in the space of three years, he had attended some four times, as charged against him; but he proposed to justify his having done so by facts and reasons connected with the lectures themselves, and his motive for attending. The Session and his motive for attending. The Session which which are almost all dressed in simple white, although a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the though a few dots of sharper color were scattered the space left. The orchestra was in the space left was one four times, as charged against him; but he proposed to justify his having done so by facts and reasons connected with the lectures them.

sympathizers, especially as his Christian character and sound Presbyterianism were, in all other respects, unimpeachable, and the minority succeeded in carrying a resolution appointing a committee of two to labor with the Session and the culprit, so as to bring about, if possible, a reconciliation between the Church of Cortlandville and its suspended elder.

The report of this Committee, read the other day before the Synod, expressed the belief that Mr. Brewer had attended the lecture in question from conscientious convictions of duty, and that he had refused the promise demanded of him under the persuasion that so to yield to ecclesiastical pressure would be to betray the cause of personal Christian liberty. It then proceeded to state certain views of Mr. Brewer's motives, which the Committee had unsuccessfully urged upon the Church, as reasons for withdrawing their censure, the ground being assumed that there was no case for ecclesiastical discipance in the corticor of the corticor and about to appear. As the bustle in the corridors amounteed his approach, they became for an instant preternaturally quiet; but the moment that he was seen advancing through the passage, they sprang tumultuously to their feet, and in sudden, jubilant except, shouted and cheered, and shook their handsers, whill the audience, catching their vigorous enthusiasm, shouted and cheered too, almost as unrestrainedly as they. I never saw so astonishing a sight as that disheveled spread of young handker-chiefs. There were none of your languid waltings of racognition there—only the wildest and most reckless whirly you can think of. The bodies of the children were hidden for a minute by the flashing spray of little handkerchiefs, just as if a curtain had

sumed that there was no case for ecclesiastical discipline, unless it appeared that the accused had attended the lectures in question out of sympathy with the alleged infidelity of the lecturers, of which there was no proof nor reasonable ground of suspicion.

This report excited in the Synod not a little commotion, as though their own Committee had made themselves, by the opinions expressed in it, almost as amenable to discipline as the suspended elder himself. However, after warm debates, as the report proposed no action, it was finally received and laid upon the table. Stephen Brewer continues suspended, but it seems rather doubtful whether ecclesiastical discipline has gained anything by calling pended, but it seems rather doubtful whether ecclesiastical discipline has gained anything by calling those of adults do not possess, and which make siastical discipline has gained anything by calling the rather a peculiar pendential pendenti why they are now so little employed. The children also sang a choral from Mendelssohn; 'St. Paul,' and a chorus from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, with a perfection which showed that the system of musical Let us have our word—just one of what every paper is full of. The Prince has been here; has danced, supped, been feted—bought pearls at Ball & Black's, and persons—joining resolutely with the children. I do not know how a grander musical effect could be created. Immediately after this the Prince rose There has been the usual amount of fever and to depart, and then the bursts of cheering and the fuming. All the acute symptoms of the lionizing of handkerchiefs came again, more madly fever have developed themselves in all sorts of footish pranks, worthy of people a little out of their heads.

But after all, setting these things aside as inevitable to heaven fally, the spirit of the Phices to the

Josiah Quincy, senior, allowed his name to be at first to be.

It is not merely the generous and kindly boy—in the kindliest and most interesting period of opening life—but it is an embodiment, in boy's form, of a glorious related nation, of whose near kindred America has every reason to be proud. England berself, the Boston, a contra dance, with the Duke continued strength of intellect. Mr. Q. will atdred blood of fatherland, and the proud remembrance of centuries of united Anglo-Saxon history, when as yet the young American oak fay a hidden germ in the lenty bosom of the grand old English

He was subject to the Crown at his birth, and lived

thirdly effects may reach far into the vista of future byears.

The Prince of Wales reached Richmond, Va., last Saturday night, kindly effects may reach lar into the vista of tuture years.

We like the old Shakspearean way of denominating kings by the name of their kingdoms. This youth should be announced among us as Young England; and every heart should devise welcomes, in which enthusiasm should know no bounds but those of delicacy and propriety.

How much better such greetings between two noble kindred nations than the old family quarrel, all whose remembrances should now be grown over with the green harvests of advancing union and Christian civilization.

Wales reached Richmond, Va., last Saturday night, in company with his suite and the son-in-law of Gen. Cass. He got from the depot to the hotel well enough; but in getting from the carriage into the hotel, accame near being crowded into a jelly. Arriving at his apartments, the curious crowd had preceded him, and made the pillow-cases of his bed unfit for use by handling them. Nearly all the churches in the city on Sunday sent him invitations to attend.

He decided to go to St. Paul's. He weat; it was densely packed—so was the square in front. He was met at the door by the Vestry. He walked up the

whose remembrances should now be grown over with the green harvests of advancing union and Christian civilization.

One thing is not forgotten—that at the feet of this Young England, American citizens have laid that deep and chivalrous homage with which they have always regarded womanhood enthroned in the form of his noble mother.

Americans, of all the earth, are celebrated as women-worshippers. Not among her own subjects has the exceptional history of the Girl-Queen, called to so proud a throne, met with more sympathetic responses of generous admiration and interest.

One smiles something new or splendid in his own eyes, forthwith consults with himself how to send a specimen thereof to Queen Victoria—whether it be an extra barrel of hams, or a mammoth cheese, or a set of Temperance Tales, or what not—but after all, does not this show the place her womanhood holds in the American mind, and the loyalty of heart with which every han of our country acknowledges her ladyhood? Traditions of her kindly nature of the proper of the people irreverently rose while he door. He decided to go to St. Paul's. He decided to go to St. Paul's. He went; it was densely packed—so was the square in front. He was met at the door by the Vestry. He walked up the aisle, and the people irreverently rose while he did it. After church, the Prince and the Duke of New-castle wisited the capitol, and looked around generally. While examining the Houdon statue of Washington, the crowd surrounded the Royal party, and annoyed them beyond endurance, while they insulted them with such remarks as he (Washington) 'socked it into you at the Revolution?' 'He gave you Eoglish the colic!' 'We reckon you do love Washington—oh, certain!'—until young Davis, the artist, turned upon them, and, aided by two reporters, managed to stop their insolence for a while. But as the party walked toward the Senate Chamber, the crowd started a run, and actually pushed them inside the door.

THE BUNKER HILL BATTLE.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1860. To the Editor of the Boston Journal :

in which she has discharged her domestic duties, making her family life an example for her kingdom,—all such stories have found a ready ear and believing heart in America, and therefore the more willingly is much accorded to the son of such a mother. For the youth, it is due to him to say that he has stood a difficult ordeal, with a right British simplicity and mod sense.

The statement of the amounts of money subscribed for my benefit which appears in your paper of this morning is, I believe, correct—the gross amount being two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty sent and mod sense. ity and good sense.

A thousand doolish things might easily have been said or done, but we recollect not one. He has been calm, steady, neither too much nor too little excited, hope that they may perpetuate and long live to en-

joy the liberty for which I, in common with other

struggled in early life.

As I have been told that reports were circulated that I was induced to visit Boston by those as. wished to make money out of me, or that othe shared in the profits of my visit, it is due to the and to those who have kindly aided me, that I she contradict this statement. I have received all that been subscribed for me; and I am sure that such selfish motives could have actuated these such selfish motives.

have taken the superintendence of my visit in charge.

Mr. Colton is to receive the compensation for his services which was proposed to him by my Roston friends; and this is all that he receives.

This statement I sign with my own hand.

Yours in truth,

RALPH FARNHAM.

Acres, Maine, Oct. 23, 1860 To the Editors of the Boston Tracelle

To the Editors of the Boston Traceller:

I will give you a brief account of my journey home. When we arrived at Lawrence, there was a large crowd at the depot. They requested me in hold my bat out of the window, which I did, when they showered the 'needful' into it, as I neter expected to see in my life. Then as the train moved on, we left them amid such cheers as I never shall

At Dover, N. H., I received the like reception and the worthy Mayor very kindly attended me over to Great Falls, and presented me with a ten della

Il.
At Great Falls I met with the same kind reception as at Lawrence and Dover, and the ticket has ter of the Great Falls Branch Railroad invited me

After leaving Great Falls, I was received with hearty cheers all the way along until I arrived at Acton. I told them when I got home that I lind seen the elephant, and I was very glad to get back. I am in good health, and my friends think I am best them then I got home that I was the seen the elephant. ter than when I left home. I am sure that I am a well. I am very grateful for the honor done me la the invitation to visit Boston, and the many atten-tions which I received when there. I remember with special pleasure my visit to Bunker Hill, at tended by the Charlestown City Authorities, Military and the Music; also, the addresses deliver ed on that occasion by the Mayor and Mr. Frotling ham. I am also greatly indebted for the lib sums of money, and the many presents I received.

My thanks, which is all I have to offer, seem but a

My thanks, which is an I maye to oner, seem but a
poor return for so many favors.
I ought especially to mention Mrs. W. Farnham
Lee, and the company of Lancers, and Mayor Dana
of Charlestown, and Mr. Gilmore's Concert Band,

for their liberal presents.

Though I am in my 105th year, I am not passed all usefulness; I split my own kindling wood and build my own fires; I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in hed at night; I never sleep or lay down in the daytime, but rise at 5 and Thave always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spiritous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life, so as to require the attendance of a physician.

About 25 years ago I broke my thigh, by falling on the ice, and had a surgeon to set is, but this is the cally time a declar over a transfer.

I live on plain farmers' diet, drink tea and coffee and eat a very light supper, never eating meat at supper. I have no doubt it is owing to these absupper. I have no doubt he is owing to these ab-stemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine at all little ailments, that my life has been o prolonged.

I voted for General Washington for President.

the only time a doctor over attended me.

and have voted at every Presidential election since, and hope to vote at the next election. This is the duty of every Christian freeman. This letter, which my grand-son has written at my direction, I have carefully read and approved, and I sign it with my own hand.

(Signed)

RALPH FARNHAM.

In addition to what is stated in the letter relative his journey home, we learn that after riding ighty miles in the care, he took an open wagon and travelled seven miles. On reaching home, he at once went to the wood-shed, procured the necessary meterials, and built a rousing farmer's-like fire. A smart old man. He has yet, no doubt, many year

VISIT OF RALPH FARNHAM TO THE PRINCE. -BY SD intment, the venerable Ralph Farnham called on the Prince of Wales at the Revere House. The interview is said to have been cordial and hearty. The Prince shook hands with the old veteran, and said

he was extremely glad to see him.

The Duke of Newcastle asked Mr. Farnham if he saw General Burgoyne at the time he surrendered?
O yes, said Mr. Farnham, and a brave officer be was too.' But you got the best of him there,' said the Duke. Mr. F. said that Burgoyne's supplies were cut off, and they were in a wretched con-

In speaking to the Prince, Mr. Farnham said, 'I I fear the people will all tern Kovalis

mark was received with much merriment.

The interview lasted about fifteen minutes, and was marked by the most cordial courtesy and goo ing hands with a Prince whose Great Grandfather was on the throne of England at the time he was born, and whose Great G father (George III.) he contended against during the

Mr. Farnham said, that, in common with all our countrymen, he desired to pay his respects to the Prince, to show that past animosities were forgot-ten, and he hoped never to be revived. The Prime presented Mr. Farnham with his autograph. Mr. Everett and several distinguished gentlemen were in the parlor during this interesting interview.

A POLITICAL FORGERY. One of the most med and impudent political tricks which has been con-cocted during the present campaign is the fabrication of the following handbill by some unscrapulous Bell-Everett man or Democrat :-

· FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF HAR-PER'S FERRY. The friends of importial lib Watertown are requested to meet in the public on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 16, to get up. Light Procession to Boston, and take Part in the Grand Demonstration commemorative of the See BENDER OF HARPER'S PERRY TO CAPT. June BOOKS. Let every man be on hand early. The occasion will keep you Wide Awake.

The above first appeared in the Courier of week, which said that it sould be circulated in terrown this week. The Post of Monday nerr copies it, and attempts to fix the paternity upon the Black Republicans. The handbill will decire nobody, for it bears internal evidence of being a humbug.—Boston Journal.

DEATH OF HON. PREDERICK PLUMER TRACT,-The telegraph briefly announces the death of Hon. F.F.
Tracy, at Louisville, N. Y., on the 10th inst. He
was a delegate to the Chicage Convention—Chairman
of the delegation from California—and was on a visito some friends preparatory to his return home. He
to some friends preparatory to his return home. dist clergyman, and stationed over the Purchase size society. Before that, he preached in Boston; Massa society. Before that, he preached in Boston; terwards in Lynn, Salem, and other places in chusetts. He was a native of Connecticut, w came to Newburyport, who is now left a widow in San Francisco with a family of several children, the oldest of whom, a young lady of twenty year, is teacher of one of the public schools of that city.

Mr. Tracy was a man of remarkable abilities—aman of genius, whose intellectual equal, when he was young, we do not remember to have met. As a public speaker, he was fluent, eloquent, brilliant.—Necharyport Herald.

HATTI. The latest intelligence from Hayti brings

HAYT. The latest intelligence from they the following curious statement.

Among the Acul mountains there has been found, in an old house, a bust of Lord Nelson. It is diwhite marble, somewhat stained by time and neglect. Nelson is represented in his costume of admiral, and bears on his breast five decorations. One in conmemoration of the battle of Aboukir, has the inscription: 'Rear Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile.' Another medal bears the words: 'Almighty God has blessed bis Majesty's gloty.'

blessed his Majesty's glory.

This bust, interesting in its artistic and historical association, was found on an altar devoted to the feish association, was found on an altar devoted to the feish worship, where for half a century it has been returned to the resonance of the remaining streams. erenced as the deity of the monatain streams.

names of the aculptors were 'Coale and Lealy.

Lambeth.' Thus, for fifty years a bust of an Bish admiral has been worshipped as a heathen if

The finder of the statue has refused an offer of

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